United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District
Name of Property

Davie County, NC
County and State

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District
Other names/site number: DE0763
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Marginal Street, Hickory Street and Neely Road on the north; NC Highway 801 South on the northeast; Center Street, Pine Ridge Road, and Holt Street on the south and the South Yadkin River on the west.
City or town: Cooleemee State: NC County: Davie
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

Kevin Cherry, SHPO 7/29/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District
Name of Property

Davie County, NC
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 9.24.2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check only **one** box.)		**Category of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Building(s)	☐	Private:	X
District	X	Public – Local	X
Site	☐	Public – State	☐
Structure	☐	Public – Federal	☐
Object	☐		

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
433	142	buildings
1	0	sites
6	54	structures
0	0	objects
440	196	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
INDUSTRY: Waterworks
INDUSTRY: Energy Facility
INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage
COMMERCE: Business
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
RELIGION: Church-related residence
FUNERARY: Cemetery
HEALTH CARE: Sanitarium
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Field
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-related Freight Depot
TRANSPORTATION: Road-related Bridge
OTHER: Mill Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage
INDUSTRY: Waterworks

INDUSTRY: Energy Facility
EDUCATION: School
RELIGION: Religious Facility
RELIGION: Church-related residence
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Field
AGRICULTURE: Agriculture Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
TRANSPORTATION: Road-related Bridge piers
TRANSPORTATION: Rail-related Freight Depot
SOCIAL: Civic
GOVERNMENT: Government Office
GOVERNMENT: Fire Station
OTHER: Mill Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Gothic Revival
Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: I-House Dwelling
Other: L-Plan Dwelling
Heavy Timber Mill Construction
Romanesque
Other: T-Plan Dwelling
Other: Minimal Traditional
Other: Ranch house

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundations:	BRICK
	STONE
	CONCRETE
Walls:	BRICK
	WEATHERBOARD
	VINYL
	ASBESTOS
	ALUMINUM
	OTHER: Masonite
Roof:	ASPHALT
	METAL
	OTHER: Membrane
	OTHER: Built-up
Other:	METAL
	CONCRETE

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in Cooleemee in south central Davie County in North Carolina's piedmont region, the well-preserved Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District contains nearly all of the present-day municipal town limits and the historically developed area of the original Cooleemee Cotton Mill Company property built between

1898 and 1967. Located in Jerusalem Township approximately six miles south of Mocksville, the county seat and thirteen miles northwest of Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan County, Cooleemee occupies the area historically known as "The Shoals"—site of an antebellum river crossing and industrial complex on the South Fork of the Yadkin River. Encompassing approximately 487 acres, the district has a street grid of two long and two short housing blocks running north-south connected by two east-west streets in the north, in addition to one long block of housing running east-west on Center and Grove streets east of Highway 801. The blocks radiate from the expansive two- and three- story brick textile mill. Regularly spaced, mostly frame, one- and two-story company built houses line the town's streets. N.C. Highway 801 South runs diagonally north-south through the district. Five other streets located on the north, south, and east perimeters of the district, though part of the mill town's development, are not part of the street grid. These areas are historically associated with the segregated African American mill worker houses, the Pest House used for people with small pox and other contagious diseases and the company farm lands.

Constructed in three distinct time periods—1898 - ca.1911, ca. 1916 - 1934, and ca.1940 - ca.1953, Cooleemee mill houses retain a relatively high degree of architectural uniformity and historical integrity. Consisting of 440 contributing resources, the district includes: the river, mill race, dam, the Cooleemee Cotton Mill complex, a portion of the mill company farm which includes open farmland, two farm tenant houses and the farm manager's house, six historic churches, two school facilities and the remarkably intact street grid of mill company housing. Outside the district to the east along N.C. Highway 801 is one block of modern and altered commercial buildings. North and east of the historic district are a few blocks of ranch houses, more recent small residential subdivisions, and open and forested areas that are all clearly distinct from the historic mill town. The town's topography is rolling, descending generally downhill south and west from Marginal Street at the northern and from Pine Ridge Road on the east down to the mill and the South Yadkin River.

7. Narrative Description

The Cooleemee Cotton Mill tract dominates the western boundary which runs just west of the west bank of the South Yadkin River from the N.C. Highway 801 Bridge to the river's confluence with Trestle Branch north of the mill dam. The massive two- and three-story L-shaped textile mill and the two- and three-story parallel rows of greige goods warehouses occupy the southern end of this area while mostly forested land lies north from the warehouses to the mill dam. Marginal Street, the Cooleemee Elementary School property, Hickory Street and Neely Road, and the Legion Memorial Park Cemetery land are the northern boundary. The east boundary extends south along Highway 801 from the Legion Memorial Park Cemetery and excludes the altered 1963 strip-commercial buildings on the west side of the road. The boundary then crosses 801 to include two mill houses and the Pest House. Two modern ranch houses and a commercial building are to the south followed by woodland before reaching a parsonage and the remaining mill houses on Grove and Center Streets. This area has steep terrain inhibiting development and requiring the non-contribuitng ranch houses and commercial building to be placed well off the road. The southern boundary extends south of a portion of the company farm starting from the company farm manager's house at the end of Admill Way to the South Yadkin River.

The majority of the town streets are arranged in a radial grid pattern fanning out to the north and east from the mill. From west to east--Main, Davie, Erwin, Yadkin, Church, Duke, Watt, and Joyner Streets radiate north-south from the mill complex in the southwest quadrant. N.C. Highway 801 South (formerly Old Mocksville Road and Ford Street), a wide two-lane road, runs north-south from the southern end of the mill property north to Legion Memorial Park Cemetery in the northeast quadrant of the district. Marginal Street and

Cross Street follow an east-west orientation in the north-central quadrant while Grove and Center Streets run parallel northeast from the mill east and perpendicular to N.C. Highway 801 South in the southeast quadrant.

Five outlying streets do not follow the town grid pattern and are areas associated with the historically segregated African American community, Pest House and the company farm. Six historic dwellings which housed African American mill workers built between 1898 and 1911 are located at the south end of Riverside Drive (called Dam Hill prior to 1934), located just north of the dam in the district's northwest quadrant. The street runs at a northeast angle intersecting with Junction Road. Hickory Street and Neely Road, located in the northernmost area of the district near the Cooleemee Elementary School land, was the second location set aside by the mill company for African American workers. The mill company relocated African American workers from Riverside Drive to Hickory Street around 1934. Running parallel east-west, these streets intersect at the corner lot of the circa 1905 Friendship Baptist Church. Six contributing dwellings, as well as the African American Friendship Baptist Church and 1952 North Cooleemee Elementary School are located here. Midway Street which runs east from its intersection with Highway 801 to two mill houses and the Pest House, is located approximately midway between the cemetery and Center Street. Holt Street and Admill Way located in the southern and easternmost areas of the district, access portions of the Morris/Fowler Farm property which became one of the mill company farm tracts in 1905. Admill Way intersects with Pine Ridge Road and descends north-south to the former Farm Manager's House. Holt Street intersects with Center Street then runs north-south to a mill company dwelling. Unlike the rest of Cooleemee's streets, Admill Way and Holt Street are curvilinear in form.

All of the street names except Riverside Drive, Neely Road, N.C. Highway 801 South, Midway Street, Holt Street, and Admill Way are shown on the December 1928 Map of Cooleemee drawn by T. Hutchins for the company. A later map by Hutchins drawn September, 1934 records the name of Dam Hill changed to Riverside Drive and the addition of the yet unnamed Hickory Street and Admill Way. North Carolina Highway 801 on the 1934 map followed Marginal Street from its intersection at the former site of the baseball park where Cooleemee Elementary School is now located, west to its intersection at Main Street, then south to the Bridge Street intersection and the former entrance to town's commercial district called "The Square" where the present-day finished goods warehouse now stands. In 1942, the State rerouted N.C. Highway 801 South along Old Mocksville Road to bypass the mill and the mill town proper. The plan relocated Old Mocksville Road from its intersection with Grove Street to merge with Ford Street before crossing the new South Yadkin River Bridge which replaced the Bridge Street/N.C. Highway 801 metal-truss bridge in 1942. Two original stone abutments remain intact. The current street addresses issued in 1995 by Davie County reversed the original town numerical system which numbered houses chronologically starting at number "1" closest to the mill and ascending to the north and east with even numbered houses located on the right side of the street and odd numbered houses on the left. Some of the houses still retain the old house numbers on their front elevations.

The Cooleemee Cotton Mill renamed Erwin Cotton Mill Company: No. 3 in 1906, stands on a large tract of land in the southwest quadrant of the district. Designed by engineers, Ladshaw and Ladshaw, the three-story heavy-timber and brick main mill or cotton mill, built from 1899 to 1900, fronts Main Street and features a five-story Romanesque-style central tower and two four-story end towers. [Ladshaw blueprints, THC] Davie County tax records, historic photographs and blueprints, and the 1928 and 1934 Hutchins maps indicate the original mill complex consisted of a three-story cotton mill, one-story cloth room, three-story machine shop/picker room, engine room, boiler room, dye house, warehouse, dam, mill office and freight depot. [Rumley Database; Blueprint and Photograph Collections, THC] The company continued to expand the factory following the 1934 map--adding the two- and three-story greige goods warehouses north of Bridge Street in 1938; connecting the cotton mill with the cloth room in 1939 with the one-story finishing plant; then

constructing the two-story finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition at the site of the former Town Square in 1963. [Blueprint and Photograph Collection, THC; Blueprint Collection; SCY] The present day L-shaped configuration is shown in the Factory Insurance Association plan dated 1967 and in aerial photographs taken between 1967 and 1969. [Photograph Collection, THC; Factory Insurance Plans; SCY] The original cotton warehouses along the mill race on the west side of the cloth room and the historic grist mill no longer survive. The mill office, gate house, and payroll office (formerly cotton buying office) located in front of the cotton mill and greige goods warehouse face Main Street and remain in good condition. According to recent architectural surveys, the total square footage of the mill complex is approximately 600,000 square feet. [Blueprint Collection, THC]

The Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District contains six historic churches situated on prominent sites in the north and central quadrants. The 1925 Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church executed in the Gothic Revival-style stands at the northeast intersection of Church Street and Cross Street just south of the bungalow vicarage and Craftsman-style Four Square Mill Manager's House. The 1932 Cooleemee United Methodist Church executed in the Colonial Revival-style, sits at a high point along the east side of Main Street midway between the mill and the Main Street/Marginal Street intersection. The 1945 Cooleemee Presbyterian Church, another Gothic Revival-style brick structure, is located on the northeast corner of Watt and Cross Streets while the Colonial Revival-style First Baptist Church of Cooleemee built in 1949, occupies a large lot on the north side of Marginal Street directly across from the Duke Street/Marginal Street intersection. The most recent church in the district is the 1955 Gothic-style Cooleemee Church of God. On the corner of Neely Road facing N.C. Highway 801 South, the brick church is at the northernmost district boundary directly across from the Legion Memorial Park Cemetery. One block east of the Cooleemee Church of God is the oldest religious structure in the district, the circa 1905 frame Friendship Baptist Church moved in 1934 to its present site on the southwest corner of Hickory Street and Neely Road.

Two historic school buildings contribute to the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District--the Cooleemee Elementary School, located on the northeast corner of Marginal Street and N.C. Highway 801 on the former grounds of the Cooleemee Baseball Park and the North Cooleemee Elementary School on Neely Road built by the Davie County School System in 1952 as a segregated school for African American students. The Cooleemee Elementary School includes the 1972 one-story facility and the contributing 1948 two-story brick gymnasium. The gymnasium building which also housed a cafeteria, library, and classrooms for the home economics and industrial shop classes has a combination of front-gable and flat built-up roofs and sits west of the modern school on Marginal Street. The new school replaced the 1923 school building which was torn down in 1974. The Cooleemee Fire Department built in 1987 now occupies this site. The one-story brick North Cooleemee Elementary School with its H-shaped plan and gable-roof construction retains much of its original appearance. The structure, which replaced a two-room, frame, Rosenwald school, occupies a large open lot adjacent to the west of the Friendship Baptist Church.

Another historic community facility is the 1949 Cooleemee Recreation Center Bathhouse and adjacent Olympic-size, in-ground concrete pool located southeast of the 1923 former Mill Manager's House/Cooleemee Recreation Center between Church and Duke Streets. Designed by engineers Piatt and Davis of Durham, N.C., the one-story concrete masonry bathhouse with hip-roof, features a recessed front gable-roof entry porch and pool-side gable-roof porch. At the center of the seven-acre Cooleemee Recreation Center property, is the two-story brick-veneer Craftsman-style Mill Manager's House, home to the Textile Heritage Center and Town of Cooleemee Recreation Center office. Located on one of the highest elevations in the district and surrounded by an expansive lawn and large deciduous shade trees, the three-bay, three-pile residence has a foursquare form, hip-roof, second-floor hip-roof dormers, and full-length front porch with Tuscan columns facing Church Street.

The Cooleemee Police Department occupies the similarly designed two-story brick Craftsman-style Caretaker's House situated northeast of the Mill Manager's House. Other amenities on the site include: a modern tennis court, playground, and basketball court along the property's north lot line next to Marginal Street and a picnic shelter, horseshoe pit, and one-story frame "cook shack" built by the mill company circa 1946 along the south lot line just north of the Church of the Good Shepherd vicarage.

District landscape features includes two historical natural areas, "The Holler" which bisects the district south of Cross Street between the rear lot lines of houses along Duke Street and Davie Street and "Riverside Park" also known as "Park Hill," the town's original playground and recreation area located on the west side of Main Street across from the Cooleemee United Methodist Church. The Holler and Park Hill areas are now part of the Town of Cooleemee's eighty-acre "RiverPark" property. Concrete sidewalks run along Marginal Street and Main Street. All of the streets are paved asphalt except Admill Way which is gravel. Some of the lots with steep slopes have brick, concrete and/or stone retaining walls at the edge of the street and in the side and back yards. Overall, the district has ample mature deciduous shade trees and evergreen trees.

The majority of the land within the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District is devoted to residential use. Laid out along the town's street grid, most of the one- and two-story mill company houses have lots approximately 70 feet by 150 feet with compact front yards, narrow side yards and relatively deep back yards many of which still retain original smokehouses and car sheds. [Rumley, p. 139] The repetition of similar house types positioned near the street creates a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. The rolling topography of the landscape, the mix of churches and open space, and the larger two-story I-Houses, bungalows, and other house types adds variety to the densely developed community. Most of the one- and two-story houses are wood-framed, three-bays wide, and double-pile, with front- and side-gable roofs, brick interior chimneys, shed-roofed porches and rear shed- and gable-roofed ells. The one-story, single-pile smokehouses and car sheds are also wood framed with weatherboard and shed or front-gable roofs. All of the houses, except for a few brick veneer Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style residences, feature weatherboard, brick pier foundations, sash windows, and paneled doors. Typical renovations include: aluminum, Masonite, vinyl, brick veneer, and asbestos siding; asphalt and metal roofing; concrete or brick foundation underpinning; wood or vinyl replacement windows; aluminum or vinyl shutters; metal awnings; cast metal or new wood porch posts and railings; and concrete or new wood porch floors. Some residents have added shed roof and gable-roof additions, decks, enclosed porches, and noncontributing outbuildings for additional living and storage space located primarily to the side or rear of the dwellings.

Cooleemee Mill Company houses fall generally into twelve house types designated A through L and two outbuilding types designated M and N built in three distinct time periods. The earliest houses, built from 1898 to 1911 and ca. 1901-1905 (Type H), are single-story front- and side-gable L- and T-plan residences; one-story, six-room cross-gable-roof houses, two-story I-house dwellings, and the one-story frame meat storage outbuildings referred to historically as "smokehouses." These properties comprise approximately two-thirds of the inventory. From 1916 to 1934, the company constructed five Craftsman-style bungalows; three one-story, Craftsman-style, clipped-front-gable-roof supervisor houses near the end of Center Street; and eight one-story front-gable roof houses built for African American workers on Hickory Street. Beginning in the 1940s and up until the sale the of company houses in 1953, the company built one-story, Minimal Traditional style houses to replace earlier T- and L-plan houses that had burned, four Minimal Traditional supervisor houses at the east end of Center Street; and two-story, Colonial Revival-style upper management residences along Marginal Street. Also during the mid and later construction periods beginning as early as 1920, the mill company built one-story, one- and two-bay "car sheds" as more and more employees purchased automobiles and trucks. Many of these structures still survive and are in use today.

The one-story L- and T-plan gable-roof houses dominate the district. While there is some mixing of house types throughout the district, long rows of identical house types equally spaced from each other and the street give the district its characteristic rhythm and form. The side-gable T-plan house type is the principal form used on Riverside Drive, Grove, Duke, and Watt Streets whereas the L-plan, front-gable form is found on Main, Davie, Joyner, and Yadkin Streets. The larger homes tend to be concentrated in certain areas of the district. The early-period, two-story I-Houses are situated closest to the mill along present day N.C. Highway 801 (formerly Ford Street on the 1934 map) and at the southern end of Duke Street. The later-period Craftsman, Front-gable African American mill houses, Minimal Traditional and Colonial Revival-style houses were built on the outskirts of the town along Marginal Street, Hickory Street, Church Street, and at the east end of Center Street. [Rumley Database, THC; Hutchins Maps, 1928 and 1934, THC; Mohney, p. 175]

The following descriptions of the twelve house types and two outbuilding types include original forms, designs, materials, and architectural elements as well as specific examples and circa dates of construction.

House Type A--T-Plan (1898-ca. 1911): a one-story, three- or four-bay wide, single-pile mill house with side-gable roof and a one- or two-room rear gable-roofed ell. The entire house block has a T-plan with side- and rear-gable roof ridges joining at the same height at the center interior double-flu brick chimney. The rear ell is slightly off center. Originally the house had plain weatherboard, six-over-six or four-over-four sash windows, brick foundation piers, rear kitchen ell brick flue, and louvered attic vents in the gable ends. The three-quarter engaged front porch has a shed roof, four-inch square wood posts, plain wooden railing, two-inch square pickets, tongue-and-groove pine board flooring, and bead-board ceiling. Front rooms are accessed from the porch by two symmetrically-placed exterior doors, or a center door and foyer. Some dwellings of this type were duplexes and one front door was removed when the residence was converted to a single-family home. Original front doors are five-to-six panels. Wood doors dating after 1953 but during the period of significance are two-to-three panels with a six-to-nine-pane window above. Rear porches were enclosed in 1930 to accommodate bathrooms when the mill company built the central water and sewer system replacing individual privies.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, brick or concrete block foundation or underpinning, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and railing, screened-in or enclosed porch, and rear gable- or shed-roof additions, and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles. Some chimneys were removed above the roof line when the house was converted to central heating and air conditioning. Most alterations post-date 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

123 houses fall into this category. Representative examples include 133 Grove Street, 124 Center Street, and 158 Duke Street.

House Type B--I-House (1898-ca. 1911): a two-story, three- or four-bay wide, single-pile six-to-seven room I-House with side-gable roof and one-story, two-room rear gable-roofed ell. The dwelling has a center interior double-flu brick chimney. Originally the house had plain weatherboard, six-over-six or four-over-four sash windows, brick foundation piers, rear kitchen ell brick flue, and louvered attic vents in the gable ends. The three-quarter front porch has a shed or hipped roof, four-inch square wood posts, plain wooden railing, two-inch square pickets, tongue-and-groove pine board flooring, and bead-board ceiling. Front rooms are accessed from the front porch by two symmetrically-placed exterior doors, or a center door and foyer. Some dwellings of this type were duplexes and one front door was removed when the residence was converted to a single-family home. Original front doors are five-to-six panels. Wood doors dating after 1953 but during the period of significance are two-to-three panels with a six-to-nine-pane window above. Rear porches were enclosed in 1930 to

accommodate bathrooms when the mill company built the central water and sewer system replacing individual privies.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, brick or concrete block foundation or underpinning, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and railing, screened-in or enclosed porch, and rear gable- or shed-roof addition, and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles. Some chimneys were removed above the roof line when the house was converted to central heating and air conditioning. Most alterations post-date 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Twenty fall into this category. Representative examples include 109 Center Street and 262 Duke Street.

House Type C--L-Plan (1898-ca. 1911): a one-story, three-bay wide, mill house with front and side-gable roofs, and a one- or two-room rear gable-roofed ell. The house's main block has an L- plan with front-, side and rear-gable roof ridges joining at the same height at the center interior double-flu brick chimney. Originally the house had plain weatherboard, six-over-six or four-over-four sash windows, brick foundation piers, and rear kitchen ell brick flue. Gable ends feature distinctive arched, louvered attic vents and scalloped or flared bargeboards. The three-quarter engaged front porch has a shed-roof with hip-corner, four-inch square wood posts, plain wooden railing, two-inch square pickets, tongue-and-groove pine board flooring, and bead-board ceiling. Front rooms are accessed from the front porch by an off-center exterior door. Original front doors are five-to-six panels. Wood doors dating after 1953 but during the period of significance are two-to-three panels with a six-to-nine-pane window above. Rear porches were enclosed in 1930 to accommodate bathrooms when the mill company built the central water and sewer system replacing individual privies.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, brick or concrete block foundation or underpinning, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and railing, screened-in or enclosed porch, and rear gable- or shed-roof additions, and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles. Some chimneys were removed above the roof line when the house was converted to central heating and air conditioning. Most alterations post-date 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

150 houses fall into this category. Representative examples include 130 Center Street, 181 Cross Street and 118 Erwin Street.

House Type D—Cross-Gable Roofs (1898- ca.1911): a one-story, three-bay wide, six-room house with two cross-gable roofs. This house type combines two Type C houses constructed back-to-back to create a larger dwelling or possibly a duplex. The floor plan features a center hall through to the shed-roof rear porch and an interior brick chimney. Originally the house had plain weatherboard, six-over-six or four-over-four sash windows, brick foundation piers, and rear kitchen brick flue. Gable ends feature distinctive arched, louvered attic vents and scalloped bargeboards. The three-quarter engaged front porch has a shed-roof with hip-corner, four-inch square wood posts, plain wooden railing, two-inch square pickets, tongue-and-groove pine board flooring, and bead-board ceiling. Original front doors are five-to-six panels. Wood doors dating after 1953 but during the period of significance are two-to-three panels with a six-to-nine-pane window above. Side porches were enclosed in 1930 to accommodate bathrooms when the mill company built the central water and sewer system replacing individual privies.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, brick or concrete block foundation or underpinning, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and

railing, screened-in or enclosed porch, and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles. Some chimneys were removed above the roof line when the house was converted to central heating and air conditioning. Most alterations post-date 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

One house at 187 Cross Street falls into this category.

House Type E--Craftsman-style Clipped-Front-Gable Roof (ca. 1928-1934): a one-story, three-bay wide, three-pile, five-to-six room dwelling built for factory foremen or "section hands." Built in the Craftsman style with clipped front-gable roof, large rear hipped-roof, triangular roof brackets, diamond pattern open brick foundation vents, double-panel front-gable louvered attic vent, and large exterior brick chimneys. Originally the house had plain weatherboard, six-over-six windows, brick foundation, and rear kitchen brick flue. Original front porches are three-quarter to full-width with hipped-roof, tongue-and-groove board flooring, four-inch square wood posts, and bead-board ceiling. Doors are three panels with six-pane windows above. One porch was replaced with a circa 1940-1950 front stoop with concrete slab floor and hipped-roof.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal or decorative porch posts and/or railing, screened-in or enclosed porch, and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles. Most alterations post-date 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Three houses at 186, 217, and 219 Center Street fall into this category.

House Type F--Front-Gable Roof (ca. 1928-1934): a one-story, three-bay wide, double-pile, four-room dwelling with front-gable roof built for African American mill workers. Features include an interior dual-flue brick chimney, plain weatherboard, six-over-six sash windows, and brick foundation piers. The house has a three-quarter width off-center front porch with off-set front-gable roof, tongue-and-groove board flooring, four-inch square wood posts, plain wood railings, two-inch square pickets, and bead-board ceiling. Doors are three panels with six-pane windows above. Front rooms are accessed from the front porch by an off-center exterior door.

Common alterations include: Vinyl, brick-veneer or aluminum siding, wood and/or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, brick or concrete block foundation or underpinning, concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and railing, screened-in or enclosed porches, and rear gable- or shed-roof additions and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced primarily with asphalt shingles and some chimneys removed above the roof lines as homes converted to central heating and air conditioning systems. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Eight houses fall into this category with 168 Hickory Street being a representative example.

House Type G--Bungalow (ca.1916-1931): a one-and one-half-story, three-bay wide bungalow. These five-to-six room Craftsman-style houses have an upper story with a large shed- or gable-roofed front dormer and small shed- or gable-roofed rear dormer. This type includes the following architectural details: deep roof overhangs, exposed rafter ends, gable-roof and dormer brackets, upper-story and dormer cedar shake siding, molded German siding or brick exterior, nine-over-one and/or six-over-six sash windows, full glass twelve-to-fifteen pane wooden front door, and exterior brick chimney. Built as parsonages for the four white Protestant dominations--Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal, and for a mill superintendent, these dwellings feature engaged full-width shed-roof porches, tapered square or Tuscan wood columns on brick piers or full height brick columns, wide brick or concrete steps, tongue-and-groove board flooring and bead-board ceiling.

Common Alterations include: Vinyl siding, wood and/or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, concrete slab porch floors, screened-in or enclosed porches, and rear additions and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles or metal. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers or the churches.

Five houses fall into this category with 141 Church Street being a representative example.

House Type H--I-House (ca. 1901-1905): a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, seven-to-eight room mill house with side-gable roof and a one- or two-story gable-roof rear ell with pantry and side porch. These large homes built for the town doctor, banker, and department store manager, have an I-House vernacular house form, center front entrance, and center-hall plan. There is an off-center interior brick chimney and kitchen ell brick flue. Original features include: tongue-and-groove board flooring, four-inch square posts, plain wood railing, two-inch pickets, plain weatherboard, six-over-six sash windows, diamond shaped louvered gable attic vents and brick foundation with open brick vents. Front porches have full- or three-quarter width shed or hipped-roof. Original doors are five-to-six panel. Wood doors dating after 1953 but during the period of significance are two-to-three panels with a six-to-nine-pane window above or twelve-to-fifteen-pane full-glass front wooden door.

Common Alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding, wood and/or vinyl replacement windows and/or doors, concrete slab porch floors, screened-in or enclosed porches, and rear additions and/or deck. Original wood roof shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles or metal. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Three houses fall into this category at 132, 144, and 154 Church Street.

House Type I—Simple, front gable roof (ca.1940-1953): a one-story, three-bay wide, five-room mill company house with front-gable roof. The home has a symmetrical façade and nearly-square form. Built to replace earlier mill houses that had been lost by fire, the dwellings had ample closet space, attic storage with pull-down stair, pantry, and side porch with gable roof. Original features include interior brick chimneys, brick foundations, three-panel front doors with three-pane windows above, six-over-six sash windows, six-over-six front room double-windows, asphalt roof shingles and flush-gable eaves. An off-centered, one-bay wide, front stoop with gable roof accesses the front room and features a concrete slab floor and four-inch square wood posts.

Common alterations include: Vinyl, asbestos, brick veneer or aluminum siding; replacement wood and/or vinyl windows and/or doors; screened-in or enclosed porches; metal roofs and rear additions and/or deck. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Eight houses fall into this category with 106 Watt Street being a representative example.

House Type J—Minimal Traditional Mill Foreman House (ca. 1940-1953): a one-story, four-bay wide, double-pile, mill foreman's ("section man") house. This house has an irregular form characterized by an off-center engaged, shed-roofed porch, recessed side-gabled wing on the side elevation with a front-gabled wing on the opposite elevation. Features include German-lap siding or weatherboards, asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six sash windows, brick foundation, and center interior brick chimney.

Common alterations include: Aluminum and asbestos siding, replacement vinyl and/or wood windows and/or doors, concrete slab porch floor, screened-in or enclosed porch, and rear additions and/or deck. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Two houses fall into this category--198 and 205 Center Street.

House Type K—Minimal Traditional Mill Foreman House (ca.1940-1953): a one-story, two-bay wide, six-room mill company house with front-gable roof, recessed gable-roof side-wings, rear side-gable roof wing, and off-set gable-roof side porch on the side wing gable end. The home has an asymmetrical façade and form. Built for mill foreman ("section man"), the dwelling features include two panel front doors with twelve-pane window above, six-over-six sash windows, brick front stoop, interior brick chimneys, brick foundations, German-lap siding or weatherboards, asphalt roof shingles and flush-gable eaves.

Common alterations include: Vinyl or aluminum siding; vinyl windows, modern entry doors; screened-in or enclosed porches; metal roofs and rear addition and/or deck. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Two houses fall into this category--197 and 208 Center Street.

House Type L--Colonial Revival-style Supervisor House (ca. 1929, 1933, 1947, 1951): a two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile dwelling with side-gable roof, a one-story gable-roofed rear ell, and one-story hipped-roofed side porch wings. Built for mill company supervisors, this type has a symmetrical façade, rectangular form, center-hall plan with a large interior or exterior brick chimney and rear brick kitchen flue. Features include weatherboard or brick exterior, six-over-six sash windows, six-panel front door, wide brick front steps, tongue-and-groove flooring, arched wood louvered attic vents, and brick foundation with diamond-pattern open-brick foundation vents. Front entries include a full-width porch with hipped-roof, grouped posts, and simple wood pickets and railing; Classical Revival-style entry porticos with gable-roof, arch, and square or round wood columns; and a Classical Revival-style recessed stoop with square wooden panels, applied arched pediment and fluted pilasters.

Common alterations include: Vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, screened-in or enclosed porches, and rear- and side-room additions and/or deck. Most alterations postdate 1953 when the mill company sold the houses to individual home buyers.

Four houses at 254, 264, 276, and 296 Marginal Street fall into this category.

Type M--"Smokehouse" Outbuilding (1898- ca.1911): a one-story, one- and two-bay wide wood-frame outbuilding with shed or side-gable roof typically located in the rear of the lot. Called a "smokehouse" by residents, the building was actually used to store garden tools and salted meat. The structure features wooden plank or panel doors, strap metal hinges, exposed rafter ends, wooden plank floors, brick pier foundations and weatherboards. Some have a rear room accessed by a side wooden plank door. Common alterations include: Vinyl siding, metal roof, brick or concrete block underpinning, and additions.

Eighteen outbuildings fall into this category with 163 Cross Street, 129 Davie Street, and 107 Erwin Street having especially well preserved examples.

Type N--"Car Shed" Outbuilding (ca. 1920-1953): a detached one-story, one- or two-bay wide, wood-frame garage with shed or front-gable roof typically located in the rear corner of the lot close to the lot line. The building features double wood plank doors, dirt floor, strap metal hinges, wood arch opening, exposed rafter ends and weatherboard. Common alterations include: Vinyl and asphalt siding, metal roof, brick or concrete block underpinning, concrete floor, plywood or metal replacement doors and additions.

Fifty-three outbuildings fall into this category with 130 and 186 Center Street, 123 Duke Street, and 122 Joyner Street being especially well preserved examples.

Inventory List

The following references were used in preparing the inventory list: Five North Carolina Preservation Office architectural survey files for specific properties within the Cooleemee Cotton Mill Town Historic District; published local histories and archaeological surveys; and interviews with local residents, Town of Cooleemee officials, and directors of the Cooleemee Historical Association. The dates of construction were derived from Davie County tax and deed records, historic maps, original blueprints, historic photographs, State Bureau of Labor and Printing company documents, Factory Insurance Plans, and local newspaper articles.

The historic district contains 440 contributing and 196 noncontributing resources. Sixty-eight percent of the noncontributing resources (134) are modern outbuildings or structures. The remaining sixty-two noncontributing resources are houses or other primary resources. All of the contributing resources were originally on mill company land with the vast majority being built by the company during the period of significance. Although most of the houses have some modern renovations such as replacement siding, porch materials, and rear additions, the houses retain their historic forms and scale which preserve the architectural character and design of the original mill town. Houses and buildings classified as noncontributing are those constructed after the period of significance or have significant alterations which affect the structure's historic form and appearance. Other noncontributing resources mainly include storage buildings or other types of outbuildings built after 1969 and do not contribute to the historical or architectural character of the district.

The inventory list is organized alphabetically by street with resources listed in ascending order by address number. Basic information is given for all properties in the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District. Each entry includes property name, address, approximate date of construction, contributing or noncontributing status, property type, and information on architectural features not detailed in the respective house and outbuilding type description. Individualized entries for one-of-a-kind houses that do not follow the standard house typology and other properties such as the cotton mill, churches, and school buildings, contain basic information and longer descriptions that detail the property's particular architectural and historic characteristics. In the outbuilding entries "C" denotes contributing resources, and "N" is for noncontributing resources. All outbuildings are classified as buildings, unless otherwise noted. This nomination and the inventory entries are based on field recordings and research undertaken between January 2012 and April 2014.

ADMILL WAY

Company Farm Manager's House **ca. 1887** **Contributing Building**
203 Admill Way

The company farm manager's house is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile I-House with one-story, two-room, gable-roof rear ell. The center brick chimney has been removed above the roof line but the dwelling retains two interior brick flues and an interior brick chimney in the rear ells. The structure has vinyl siding over weatherboards but retains its original six-over-six sash windows and six-panel front door. The house sits on a brick foundation. The three-quarter width front porch has a shed roof with hipped-corners, simple wood railing and pickets, modern wood posts, and pine board flooring. A two-story gable-roof rear ell and attached two-bay gable-roof garage have been added.

Originally part of the 596-acre Morris-Fowler Farm purchased in 1905 by the mill company, the farmhouse and barns sit on a five-acre lot surrounded by approximately 370 acres of open cultivated farmland and some modern single family home development. Approximately twenty acres north of the farmhouse included in the district.

Barn **C** **ca. 1887**
Two-story, frame, with front-gable roof and open hayloft; flat and arched wood openings; weatherboard; metal roof;

combination dirt and concrete slab floor; brick and wood post foundation

Dairy milk parlor **C** **ca. 1940**
One-story, side-gable roof, concrete block building with two-pane winged-sash windows, concrete floor and metal roof

Silo **C** **ca. 1940**
Metal cylindrical grain silo with dome roof

Silo **C** **ca. 1940**
Metal cylindrical grain silo with dome roof

Silo **C** **ca. 1940**
Metal cylindrical grain silo with dome roof

Silo **C** **ca. 1940**
Metal cylindrical grain silo with dome roof

Dairy milk parlor **C** **ca. 1940**
One-story, side-gable roof, concrete block building with two-pane winged-sash windows, concrete floor, and metal roof

Shed **N** **ca. 1980**
Side gable tractor shed with concrete floor, board and batten vertical wood siding, and asphalt shingle roof

Barn **N** **ca. 1990**
Front gable horse barn with vertical board and batten wood siding and asphalt shingle roof

CENTER STREET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
106 Center Street

Type B; Front porch has cast metal porch posts, pickets, and railing. Vinyl siding, shutters; modern panel front door; vinyl windows and brick foundation added.

Shed/Shop **C** **ca. 1898**
One-story, one-room with side-gable metal roof, weatherboards, three over three single sash windows, board and batten door with strap metal hinges

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room outbuilding with gambrel roof and concrete-block foundation piers

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
109 Center Street

Type B; asbestos siding, vinyl windows and brick underpinning have been added; one-story, hipped-roof rear wing addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
123 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab porch floor and cast metal posts. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, shutters, new front door; front picture window with four-over-lights, and concrete block foundation have been added. The house has an

enclosed back porch, rear addition with shed roof, rear wood deck with handicap ramp and an attached one-car aluminum carport with flat-roof on the east side. Asphalt driveway and a concrete walkway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
124 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab porch with cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, shutters, awnings, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation have been added. The rear porch is enclosed and accessed by a wood deck with handicap ramp.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; Masonite siding

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**
Two-car carport with round steel posts, front gable metal roof and frame exterior wall on one side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
129 Center Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal porch posts, railings and new wood floor. Modern front door, aluminum siding, shutters, vinyl windows, metal awnings, and brick foundation added. Concrete steps and walkway

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room, open-frame storage building on concrete block foundation piers; front-gable roof and wood paneling and particle-board siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
130 Center Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal porch posts. Wood handicap ramp covers the front brick steps; Vinyl siding, brick foundation, vinyl windows, and canvas awnings have been added; Concrete walkway

Storage Building **C** **1898-ca.1911**
One-story, one-room frame workshop/storage building with side gable metal roof, panel front door, screened-in shed porch, wood-plank floor, weatherboards and concrete block foundation piers

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898 - ca. 1911** **Contributing Building**
134 Center Street

Type A; Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, brick foundation and new front door have been added. The back porch is enclosed and a rear-end gable-roof addition added. A small attached storage room is located on the rear foundation wall.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
135 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, cast metal posts and railing. Concrete front steps, Masonite siding, new

sash windows with storms, and concrete block foundation underpinning added.

Shed **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room storage building with front-gable roof, vinyl siding and concrete block foundation

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
138 Center Street

Type C; Front porch has concrete slab porch floor, cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, shutters, vinyl windows and brick foundation have been added.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; A frame shed roof screened-in porch has been added to the front.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; vinyl siding; shed roof carport side addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
139 Center Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal posts and railing. New front door, vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, awnings, and brick foundation added. One-story rear gable-roof and shed-roof additions; Concrete steps, walkway, and driveway

Garage **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, two-bay detached garage with front gable roof, overhead doors, and vinyl siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
143 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards and posts and is screened-in. Vinyl siding; Concrete steps and walkway

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; vinyl siding

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, one-room metal storage building

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
144 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab porch floor and cast metal posts. New front door, vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, and brick foundation added. One-story rear addition with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
148 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal posts and railing and concrete slab floor. Stone-veneer foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows added. One-story rear gable roof addition; One-story screened-in side porch addition with gable roof and slab floor; Attached carport with shed roof added on west side.

Workshop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame workshop building with side gable metal roof and slab floor; screened-in side porch with

large brick chimney

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
151 Center Street

Type A; concrete slab porch floor, concrete step, and cast metal posts; asbestos siding, vinyl windows, shutters, brick foundation; one-story rear gable roof addition with side shed-roof porch, concrete floor and cast metal posts

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Attached frame open bays with shed roofs on sides; accessed via Grove Street

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
155 Center Street

Type A; concrete slab porch floor and cast metal posts; aluminum siding, modern sash wood windows with storms, awnings, concrete block foundation; rear wood deck; one-story rear addition with shed roof

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; missing doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
156 Center Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab porch floor, turned replacement wood posts and shed roof altered to extend up to the main ridge of the house. Masonite siding, small vinyl windows and concrete block foundation added. There are small rear additions with shed roofs.

Workshop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, frame with front gable roof and side mounted concrete block flue; vertical wood siding with Masonite shingle gable-end siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
161 Center Street

Type A; Front porch roof altered to extend nearly to the main house roof ridgeline. Front porch has new wood floor with turned replacement posts and pickets. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows some paired, brick foundation and rear wood deck with lattice underpinning has been added. Small one-room gable-roof addition in the rear

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
162 Center Street

Type A; concrete slab porch floor with slender columns; shed roof altered to extend up to the main roof; concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, shutters, and vinyl windows added. One-story, full-width rear gable roof addition and east side gable roof sunroom addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
167 Center Street

Type A; Porch alterations include concrete slab porch floor with new wood posts, rails, and pickets. A small one-story side addition with shed roof and brick foundation added.

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
168 Center Street

Type I; Porch posts replaced with cast metal posts. Aluminum siding, awnings, shutters and vinyl windows added. Asphalt driveway

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; vertical wood siding; shed roof side porch addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
175 Center Street

Type A; Altered; house with a side gable-roof addition; Porch alterations include concrete slab porch floor and new wood square posts. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows and brick foundation added. The shed roof and porch have been extended to full width of the house. Other additions include a one-story rear gable roof addition with wood deck, an attached carport with shed roof over the concrete driveway, and front elevation roof dormers added to main roof.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; vinyl siding, new door

Log cabin **N** **ca. 1990**
Reconstructed one-story, one-room cabin with shed roof front porch and novelty wood siding

Mill House **1898-ca. 1911** **Noncontributing Building**
179 Center Street

Type A; Altered; brick exterior veneer exterior siding added after 1969; concrete porch floor with cast metal posts

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
180 Center Street

Type B; front porch has been screened in; vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and brick underpinning added; attached aluminum carport with shed roof on side; large old growth oak tree in east side yard; House was moved from the southwest corner of Main Street and N.C. Highway 801 (old Ford Street) between 1928 and 1934 due to flooding.

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
186 Center Street

Type E; Porch posts have been replaced with metal columns. Aluminum siding, shutters, and vinyl windows added. Other additions include a rear gable roof addition, side shed metal roof supported by square wood posts over a brick patio, and rear wood deck. The hipped-roof front room additions on the side elevations were built before 1969 during the period of significance.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Two-bay

Mill Supervisor House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
197 Center Street

Type K; cast metal railing and pickets, vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, metal awnings added; rear shed roof covered deck; side porch enclosed

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; vinyl siding

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**

Large one-story frame storage building with low front gable roof and vinyl siding

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
Two-bay front gable roof with metal posts over asphalt driveway

Workshop **N** **ca. 1990**
Wood framed front gable workshop on slab. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows and hollow core raised panel door. Gable end roof brackets.

Mill Supervisor House **ca. 1940-1945** **Contributing Building**
198 Center Street

Type J; front porch has windows and apron wall; aluminum siding and shutters added; rear wood deck

Mill Supervisor House **ca. 1940-1945** **Contributing Building**
205 Center Street

Type J; concrete slab porch floor, cast metal porch posts and railings, asbestos siding, modern sash windows and rear wood deck added. Front-gable side wing center windows enclosed and corner windows added

Garage **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-bay frame garage with front-gable roof, vinyl siding and overhead garage door

Mill Supervisor House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
208 Center Street

Type K; modern front door, aluminum siding, shutters, side shed roof porch

Office **N** **ca. 1940-1953**
One-story, one-room frame office with side gable roof, original six-pane sash windows with storms, six panel front door with storm, center brick flue and brick foundation. The front porch with shed roof has been enclosed and aluminum siding added.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame storage building with gambrel roof, center double wood-plank doors with strap hinges, and vertical wood siding on a concrete slab base.

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
217 Center Street

Type E; Hipped-roof brick stoop with concrete capped brick knee walls and wood louvered storm door; front east side covered brick porch with hipped-roof and wood-louvered storm door; cast metal railing and pickets; aluminum siding, shutters, new sash wood windows with storms added, and rear addition with integral rear gable roof

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
219 Center Street

Type E; Concrete steps framed with concrete capped brick knee walls. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, shutters, rear addition with gable roof, shed roof side stoop with concrete floor.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Two-bay

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
220 Center Street

One-story, side-gable brick ranch; taller center section with shed roof front porch

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
230 Center Street

Split Level house with front- and side-gable roofs; vertical wood board-and-batten siding with high brick foundation wall; Side-gable roof extends to create a carport;

Shop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room, with front-gable roof, brick-veneer, and wood panel siding in gable end

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame with front-gable roof and wood panel siding

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
236 Center Street

Split Level house with front-gable and side-gable roofs; combination of brick and aluminum siding; high brick foundation wall

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, with front-gable roof, wood panel siding over concrete driveway

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame with front-gable roof, wood panel siding, and metal overhead garage door

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
237 Center Street

One-story, side-gable brick ranch; taller center section with shed roof front porch

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
244 Center Street
One-story, side-gable brick ranch with off-set side-gable attached two-bay garage; front bay window

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
247 Center Street

Type B; vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear west side one story addition with gable roof has an attached shed roof covered patio with lattice siding to its rear. Large hickory trees on the expansive lawns; Moved from # 33 Main Street (just south of Riverside Park on the west side of Main Street) between 1963and 1967

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay garage with front-gable roof, wood board siding, and overhead garage doors

House **ca. 1970-1990** **Noncontributing Building**
269 Center Street

Modern brick Split-foyer house with side-gable roof and full-width engaged front porch

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay garage with front-gable roof, wood board siding, and overhead garage doors

CHURCH STREET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
106 Church Street

Type C; Porch alterations include concrete slab porch floor with cast metal posts and attached wood handicap ramp. The porch roof has been replaced with an attached shed roof extending to south corner. Vinyl siding, shutters, new sash windows with storms and brick foundation added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; two-bay; plywood doors, vinyl siding added, attached front gable carport

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
112 Church Street

Type C; the hipped-roof porch has been extended to the corner, enclosed with vinyl windows and skirt wall and has a concrete slab floor. Aluminum awning, vinyl siding, shutters, and brick foundation added. Concrete walk

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
116 Church Street

Type C; new porch roof extended to corner; porch screened-in and has a metal awning; Vinyl siding, shutters, stucco brick underpinning and vinyl windows added. Asphalt driveway and concrete walk

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay, frame garage with front-gable roof and large wood overhead garage door

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
122 Church Street

Type C; Front porch roof replaced with hipped-roof wraparound porch; rear corner addition with shed roof added; Porch has replacement concrete slab floor, front brick handicap ramp, south side concrete handicap ramp and square aluminum posts; Vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, and vinyl windows added. Large old growth oak in south lawn

Cooleemee Mill Manager's House **ca. 1923** **Contributing Building**
131 Church Street

This two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile red brick Craftsman-style Four Square house is the most prominent residential structure in the Town of Cooleemee. The expansive ten foot wide front porch wraps around from the south corner to the northwest side forming a twelve foot wide "porte-cochere." The porch is accessed by three wide flights of concrete steps. The porch has its original tongue-and-groove pine board flooring, Tuscan order columns, plain pickets, molded handrail and beadboard ceiling. A new wood handicap ramp descends from the southern front corner of the porch. Brick capped knee walls frame the wide concrete front steps. The original one-panel front door with twelve-pane window above has one-panel, eight-pane side lights. The one-story, one-room hipped-roof frame sunroom on the south elevation features German siding, six-over-one sash windows, and a three-panel exterior door with six-pane window and three-pane transom above. The house design has symmetry with centrally located hipped-roof attic dormers on all four sides. The front dormer has a triple six-over-one sash window. Side dormers have quadruple six-over-one sash windows and the rear dormer matches the front dormer. The two rear porches on the northeast and northwest corners have original panel doors, six-over-one sash windows, and German siding. The rear pantry between the back porches is original and has a six-over-one sash center window. Four banked six-over-one sash second-floor corner windows on the rear elevation fill the second floor “sleeping porches” with natural light.

The stately house has a center-hall floor plan with a formal living room and dining room, kitchen, pantry, music room,

bedroom, bathroom, nursery, and sunroom on the first floor. Stairs ascend from the back of the house (east) to the second floor center hall which accesses four large bedrooms to the north and south, a bathroom and two sleeping porches in the rear (east). Much of the interiors remain original with heart pine and oak hard wood floors, moldings, panel doors, wood mantel, and fifteen-pane French doors to the first floor music room. The kitchen was remodeled in 1948 adding new cabinets and a dumb waiter which opens at the top of the stairs on the second floor.

The house sits at the center of a four-acre lot surrounded by an expansive lawn and old growth deciduous shade trees. The hilltop lot overlooks the mill village surrounded by Marginal, Church, Duke and Cross Streets. The two-story, red brick, Craftsman-style Caretaker's House, one-story hipped-roof, concrete block bathhouse and adjacent in-ground Olympic-size swimming pool lie to the east and southeast of the house. Tennis courts, a basketball court, playground, and small frame picnic shelter with front-gable roof are to the north along Marginal Street. A large gravel parking lot, modern brick patio and walkway serve the house to the west and southwest. A large, frame picnic shelter with gable-roof and the one-story, front-gable roof, frame "cook shack" circa 1946 were built along the south lot line north of the Episcopal bungalow vicarage. Six horse-shoe pits, two shuffle ball courts and a water fountain encased in stone masonry are along the west perimeter of the lot.

Built in 1923 for Mr. James Zachary, the plant manager for the Cooleemee Cotton Mill (Erwin Mill #3), the house was designed by architect, G. Murray Nelson of Durham and Raleigh, North Carolina, August 31, 1923. The structure replaced the house previously occupied by Mr. Zachary when he was assistant mill manager/bookkeeper for the company. That circa 1903 to 1905 house was moved to 244 Marginal Street and is still standing today. In 1948, the mill converted the house and lot into the Cooleemee Recreation Center. The mill company hired Durham architect, George Watts Carr to remodel the interior of the house. The plan removed the main center stairs from the front center hall and the interior walls between the center hall, living room and dining room creating a large multi-use space. The music room and first floor bedroom were combined by the removal of an interior wall and the bathroom remodeled to create separate restrooms for men and women. The north side upstairs bedrooms were combined and used as a library until 1972. The facility operated as the community recreation center until 1973 and was reopened in 1993 by the Cooleemee Historical Association as the Textile Heritage Center and Cooleemee Mill Village Museum which continues to operate as a public non-profit cultural history museum showcasing the history of the Cooleemee Mill and the life of its cotton mill community. The sunroom is now used as an office for the Town of Cooleemee Recreation Center director and the Cooleemee Police Department occupies the Caretaker's house for its headquarters.

Mill Hydrant House **C** **ca. 1923**
One-story, small, frame fire pump house sits directly north of the front porch of the Mill Manager's House next to the tennis court. The pump house features original mill fire hydrant, fire hose and nozzles, pyramidal roof, vertical plank siding, and plank door with original hardware.

Caretaker's House **N** **ca. 1923** **See entry for 114 Duke Street**

Carports (2) **N** **ca. 1990** **2 Structures**
Two, pre-fabricated two-bay metal carports with front-gable metal roofs

"Cook Shack" **C** **ca. 1946**
Built shortly before the Mill Manager's House was converted into the Cooleemee Recreation Center, the one-story, one-room, front-gable roof, frame structure was built as an outdoor kitchen for community cookouts, events, and gatherings. The building features hinged awning plywood shutters, exposed rafter ends, original panel doors, a screened-in front porch, concrete slab floor, and original German siding.

Picnic Shelter **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame open shelter with concrete floor slab, brick columns, and side-gabled roof

Tennis Court **C** **ca. 1948**
Painted asphalt surrounded by a high chain linked fence

Bath House **C** **ca. 1949** **See entry for 124 Duke Street**

Pump House **C** **ca. 1949**
One-story, one-room, concrete block pump house used to house the water pump equipment features a pyramidal roof and original panel door with punched metal ventilation screens in the two bottom panels.

Swimming Pool **C** **ca. 1949** **Structure**
According to local historians, the swimming pool was the first Olympic-size public pool built in Davie County. Built to replace the "Stone Pool" circa 1901 located on the west bank of the South Yakin River below the stone mill dam, the partially in-ground pool features painted cast-in-place concrete construction with a wide concrete pool deck supported by concrete foundation columns and a concrete block foundation wall.

Picnic Shelter **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, frame, open shelter with concrete floor slab, brick columns, and side-gabled roof

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1998**
A small, one-story, one-room frame storage building with front-gable roof, vertical wood siding, concrete block foundation piers, lattice underpinning, and double wood plank doors with strap hinges

J. N. Ledford/Department Store Manager's House **ca. 1901** **Contributing Building**
132 Church Street

Type H; concrete slab porch floor, modern tapered piers with wood panel bases, original central front roof gable, vinyl siding, shutters, one-story rear addition with shed roof; asphalt drive and brick walkway; The Ledford Department Store was opened in 1901 in a two-story, brick building located where the present-day Finished Goods Warehouse building at 336 Main Street now stands by J. N. Ledford. One of the finest department stores in Davie County, the business continued to operate after Mr. Ledford's death in 1918 until 1963 when the Town Square commercial buildings were demolished by Burlington Industries for the expansion of the mill.

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, two-bay, front gable-roofed, frame garage with open front, vinyl siding, and concrete slab floor

Church of The Good Shepherd Vicarage **ca. 1925** **Contributing Building**
141 Church Street

Type G; The front porch features stone capped brick piers, tapered wood piers, plain wood railing and straight pickets, stone capped brick knee walls and steps which lead to a concrete walk connecting to the street. The house features a Craftsman-style nine-pane front door with three vertical lower panes and six smaller panes above, nine-over-one original sash windows, weatherboards, exterior brick chimney, porch and roof brackets, and second story wood shingle siding. Large front and rear dormers with wood shingle siding have triple windows with double hung sashes and nine-over-one window panes. The back porch is enclosed and a painted wood deck with stairs descends to the back yard.

Bank Manager's House **ca. 1901-1905** **Noncontributing Building**
144 Church Street

Type H; altered front porch enclosed with vinyl windows and apron wall; modern front door with center window; concrete slab porch floor. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, metal roofing, paired windows on gable ends, one-story rear porch addition with shed roof, wood deck with pergola added. Asphalt driveway, concrete steps and walkway; large old growth deciduous shade trees; The Bank of Cooleemee opened in 1905 in a brick building located on The Square where the present-day Finished Goods Warehouse building at 336 Main Street now stands and closed during the depression of the 1930s. This house was rented to the bank manager.

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**

One-story, two-bay, frame garage with front-gable metal roof, open front, vinyl siding and concrete slab floor

Church of The Good Shepherd **ca. 1925** **Contributing Building**
147 Church Street

The Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church is a beautiful Gothic Revival-style brick church. The design features dramatic pointed-arch lancet stone windows, stone lintels and sills, and stone-capped, two-stage corner and side brick buttresses. Laid out in the traditional cruciform plan, the small structure is rich with fine architectural details including original leaded stained glass windows, slate parapet gable roof, copper gutters with cross reliefs, copper ridge caps and gable trim. A concrete walk connects the wide stone front steps and original Gothic-arch panel double entry doors to the street. A low granite block wall runs along the front (south) and east side lawns. At the north rear corner, a modern covered walkway with a gable roof and metal posts connects the church to the 1912 Parish House. Old growth deciduous tree shade the front and side lawns.

Church of the Good Shepherd—Parish House **C** **ca 1912**
In 1912, the Saint Agnes Guild women's auxiliary raised $1,000 to build the Church of the Good Shepherd Parish House. The one-story, front gable-roofed frame structure features a small belfry above the entry porch with a pyramidal asphalt roof, brick foundation, double five-panel entry doors, and recessed side wings with gable roofs. Vinyl siding and vinyl four-over-four sash windows have been added. Built into the slope, the building's basement has an exposed foundation wall on the north and east sides with ten- and fifteen-pane sash windows and panel entry door.

Dr. A. B. Byerly House **ca. 1901-1905** **Noncontributing Building**
154 Church Street

Type H; altered front porch with enclosed with plate glass picture windows, single pane casement side lights, storm door, and apron wall; concrete porch floor, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, shutters, two-story rear addition with shed roof, two one-story side additions with shed roofs, two-story rear wood deck with diagonal pickets added. Old growth deciduous shade trees, asphalt driveway, and concrete walkway. Dr. A. B. Byerly began practicing medicine in Cooleemee in 1904 at an office located on the second floor of a two-story brick building above the Cooleemee Drug Store. The building was located on the west side of The Square where the present-day Finished Goods Warehouse building at 336 Main Street now stands. Doctor Byerly practiced medicine for fifty years until his death in 1947.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay pre-fabricated metal carport

CROSS STREET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
163 Cross Street

Type C; The house was moved from Joyner Street in 2003 by the Cooleemee Historical Association to house the Mill Family Life Museum replacing an identical Type C house that had burned. CHA restored the structure to its original appearance complete with period interiors and artifacts. A wood handicap ramp accesses the back door on the south (rear) elevation.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca. 1911**
Type M; concrete block foundation piers

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
181 Cross Street

Type C; Aluminum siding, shutters, and concrete block foundation added. Rear shed-roof addition with recessed porch.

Concrete steps and walk connects to the street.

Storage Shed **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame gambrel roof, plank doors with strap hinges, and vertical Masonite siding set on concrete block piers.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
187 Cross Street

Type D; Screened-in front porch has original square wood posts and three panel wood door with six pane window. Aluminum siding, shutters, vinyl windows, concrete slab porch floor and stucco concrete block underpinning added. The original brick foundation piers and one chimney remain intact. An open wood deck with straight pickets fills the space between the two T-plan sections on the west elevation. The back porches are enclosed.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
229 Cross Street

Type C; Altered front porch enclosed under original roof. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear shed roof addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
230 Cross Street

Type C mill; Front porch has new wood floor, posts and railings. 1950s brick veneer siding, exterior chimney, sash replacement windows, shutters added. Rear gable roof addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
248 Cross Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, square wood posts, decorative pickets. Vinyl siding, front picture window, vinyl windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear porch enclosed and a small shed roof addition in rear.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors missing

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay, concrete block garage on concrete slab with shed metal roof and panel overhead garage doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
250 Cross Street

Type A; Front porch has replacement cast metal posts, concrete slab floor. Aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and concrete block underpinning added. A one-story storage room addition with shed roof is located on the lower east side elevation. A concrete walk and concrete block steps connect to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
256 Cross Street

Type A; Front porch has replacement square wood posts and wood floor. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning and vinyl windows added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
264 Cross Street

Type A; Front porch has replacement square wood posts, modern front door, and wood floor. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

DAVIE STREET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
107 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement concrete slab floor, cast metal posts, railing and pickets. Concrete block foundation, aluminum siding and shutters added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
113 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal posts and replacement wood floor. Vinyl siding, shutters, and concrete block underpinning added. Window in side gable end removed and an exterior concrete block flue and two small sash windows added. A rear addition with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
114 Davie Street

Type C; Modern front door, vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Low pitched shed roof addition on side and rear

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay, front gable-roofed frame garage with front gable carport over concrete driveway.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
118 Davie Street

Type C; Porch alterations include new wood floor and square metal posts. Aluminum siding, shutters, metal roof, vinyl windows, and brick foundation added.

Garage **N** **ca. 1990**
Wood frame storage building with two-bay front gable carport, vinyl siding and metal posts

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
119 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has new wood flooring and cast metal posts, railing and pickets. Aluminum siding, shutters, and brick foundation added. Aluminum storage shed and treated wood privacy fence.

Shed **N** **ca. 1990**
Small one-story, prefabricated metal

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**

124 Davie Street

Type C; Porch screened-in with concrete handicap ramp. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, modern front door and concrete block underpinning added. Rear addition with shed roof; A concrete walk connects to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
125 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has cast metal posts, railing and pickets and a plywood handicap ramp over the front brick steps. Aluminum siding, shutters, sash wood windows with storms and brick foundation added. Small rear room and porch addition with shed roof; Concrete walk connects to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca. 1911** **Contributing Building**
129 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has cast metal posts, railing and pickets. Vinyl siding, shutters, sash wood windows with storms, and brick foundation added. An original smokehouse in back yard along with contemporary detached two car garage with front gable, overhead door, and vinyl siding. Rear porch enclosed with small hipped-roof addition. Concrete driveway

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; German siding

Garage **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, two-bay garage with front-gable roof, overhead door, and vinyl siding over concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
130 Davie Street

Type C; Altered; Front porch enclosed with shed replacement roof and metal louvered windows. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows, partial brick veneer siding and concrete block foundation added. Rear gable and shed roof additions.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; door removed.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
135 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has modern turned posts and pickets. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear door with gable-roof stoop added. Concrete walk and steps; Concrete block retaining wall separate front yard from street.

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**
One-story, detached two-bay prefabricated metal car port with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
136 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has cast metal posts, railing, and pickets. Aluminum siding, awnings, modern front door, vinyl windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear addition with shed porch

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
141 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has replacement concrete slab floor, cast metal posts, railing and pickets, and modern front door. Vinyl

siding, vinyl windows, brick foundation added. Concrete walk and steps; Concrete block retaining wall separate front yard from street. Enclosed rear porch and new open shed roof porch, chain linked fence.

Shed **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, frame, detached storage building with open front gable car port in rear

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
142 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has replacement concrete slab floor, cast metal posts, railing and pickets. Front porch extended to corner with new engaged shed roof. Vinyl windows, front double window, concrete block foundation, concrete block flue, shutters added. Rear addition with shed roof; Concrete driveway and walk connect to the street

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, detached metal car port with "v" posts and shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca. 1911** **Noncontributing Building**
147 Davie Street
Type C; Altered front porch enclosed with metal louvered windows and apron wall and roof extended to front corner. Vinyl siding, replacement windows and concrete block foundation added. Shed roof addition in the rear.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
148 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has new wood floor and posts. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning and flue added. Concrete walk connects to street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
153 Davie Street
Type C; Altered front porch enclosed under original roof. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, concrete block foundation added. Gable roof rear addition and rear porch with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
154 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has replacement wood floor, posts, and pickets. Hipped-roof extended to front corner. Vinyl siding, sash wood windows with storms, modern front door, concrete block foundation and wood rear deck added. Concrete walk connects to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
160 Davie Street
Type C; Front porch has concrete slab floor, brick piers and new wood railing. 1950s brick veneer siding added during the period of significance. Vinyl windows, modern front door, and metal awning attached to front porch roof added. Rear enclosures

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, prefabricated carport with gable roof

Storage building **N** **ca. 1980**
Small one-story, frame, front gable storage building with vinyl siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
161 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has new wood posts, railing and pickets. Vinyl siding, shutters, sash wood windows with storms, and concrete block underpinning added. Back porch enclosed, small hip roof addition, and a with wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
166 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has new wood posts, railing and lattice. Front porch hip roof extended to corner. Masonite siding, sash wood windows with storms, and concrete block foundation added. Rear porch enclosed with small hip roof addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
167 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has cast metal posts, railing and pickets. Modern door, sash windows, shutters added. Attached two-bay metal carport with shed roof in rear. Brick veneer was added prior to 1969.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
172 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has replacement wood floor, posts, railing and pickets. Aluminum siding, double front window, sash wood windows with storms, brick foundation added. Rear addition with shed roof.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
173 Davie Street
Type C; Porch roof replaced with engaged shed roof and concrete slab floor extended to corner. Vinyl siding, double front window, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear porch enclosed with engaged shed roof addition. Concrete walk connects to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
177 Davie Street
Type C; Porch has replacement wood floor, posts, and pickets. Vinyl siding, double front window, wood sash windows, and brick foundation added. Rear wood deck

Car Shed **N** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Front enclosed with modern panel door and vinyl siding.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
178 Davie Street
Type C; Front porch roof replaced with engaged shed roof extended to the corner and the porch is screened-in with lattice railing. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation, vinyl windows and metal roof added. Rear addition with shed roof; Concrete driveway and walk connect to street. Low concrete retaining wall in front

Car Shed **N** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors removed and attached front shed roof added with plywood doors.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
182 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has cast metal posts, railing, pickets, and new wood floor. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, metal roof, and concrete block underpinning and steps added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
183 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement treated wood floor, posts, and pickets. Vinyl siding, shutters, vinyl windows, concrete block foundation and rear wood deck added. Concrete walk to the street

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
188 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal posts, railing, and pickets. Aluminum siding, shutters, sash wood replacement windows, brick foundation added. Brick and concrete steps lead to a stone retaining wall along the street front.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
189 Davie Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal posts and new wood floor. Aluminum siding, replacement front door, small sash windows and concrete block foundation added. Rear porch enclosures appear older than others during the period of significance with exposed rafter ends and scalloped barge boards in the gable ends—a detail found in Type C houses.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
194 Davie Street

Type C; Altered; Front porch enclosed with roof attached to main side gable roof. Vinyl siding, concrete block foundation and front stoop with side mounted steps and lattice added. Asphalt drive; Concrete block retaining wall in front along street.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
Frame with particle board siding and divided doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
195 Davie Street

Type C; Porch screened-in with replacement concrete slab floor and new wood posts, railing, and diagonal pickets. Small wood stoop attached to front porch. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick underpinning, replacement windows added. Rear porch with shed roof; Low brick retaining wall along street

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay prefabricated metal carport

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
199 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has new wood posts, railing and pickets. Porch is screened-in and hipped roof replaced with engaged shed roof extended to corner. Vinyl siding, modern front door and vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures and shed roof breezeway connects to outbuilding.

Outbuilding **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, gable roof outbuilding with vinyl siding, vinyl windows and concrete block foundation

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
200 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, posts and railing with a new set of dog-leg front stairs and lattice underpinning. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning and replacement sash windows added. Rear addition with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
207 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor and posts. Aluminum siding, replacement vinyl windows, frame underpinning with painted wood paneling added. Rear enclosures and wood deck; Brick and stone retaining walls on southeast side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
208 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch screened-in with replacement wood floor, posts, railing and lattice underpinning. Front steps descend to the side. Vinyl siding, replacement sash windows and frame underpinning with painted wood paneling added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
212 Davie Street

Type C; Altered; Front porch enclosed and extended front steps on concrete block foundation descend to the side. Vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Wood deck attached to south side elevation. Rear addition; Concrete block retaining wall in back and side yards.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
218 Davie Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor, posts, railing and pickets. Masonite siding, replacement front door and vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning and stucco added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
224 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, posts, railing and pickets. Steps relocated to descend to the side. Replacement vinyl windows, modern front door, concrete block foundation added. Concrete steps connect to the street; Rear additions with shed roofs.

Garage **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, two-bay concrete block garage with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
230 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, posts, railing and extended front steps descend to the side. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, frame underpinning with vinyl siding added; Rear enclosures and a rear addition with off-set gable roof; Concrete steps connect to the street.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room frame outbuilding with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
234 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, cast metal railing, and extended front steps descend to the side. Vinyl

siding, replacement front door and vinyl windows added. Wood handicap ramp in rear; rear enclosures; older deciduous shade trees and concrete steps in the front yard

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
240 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, posts, railing and brick steps. Original chimney covered with vinyl. Vinyl siding, replacement front door, replacement windows, and brick foundation added. Wood deck in rear; rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
246 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch has replacement wood floor, cast metal posts and railing with brick steps. Aluminum siding and brick foundation added. Concrete slab stoop with brick steps in rear; rear addition with shed roof; concrete walk connects to the street.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
252 Davie Street

Type C; Front porch roof replaced with engaged shed roof and extend to corner. Porch has replacement wood floor, posts, and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement sash windows, shutters and brick foundation added. Rear shed roof addition connects back of house to carport. Concrete walk connects to street.

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay frame carport with shed metal roof and enclosed storage room with concrete block walls and vinyl siding

Greige Goods Warehouses **ca. 1938** **Contributing Buildings (2)**
262 Davie Street

The one- and three-story, four-bay Cooleemee Cotton Mill Greige Goods Warehouses are at the intersection of Davie, Main, and Bridge Streets immediately north of the Cooleemee Cotton Mill cloth room and finished goods warehouse wings. Rectilinear and horizontal in form, the warehouses consist of the one-story, four-bay south warehouse which parallels Bridge Street and the three-story, four-bay north warehouse which sets parallel and immediately north of the south warehouse. The four bays of the south warehouse step down in elevation at the thick, interior, brick firewalls as the site slopes east to west toward the South Yadkin River on its westernmost side. This configuration provides ground level access to each bays' south-facing loading docks. The east end bay of the south warehouse has a large metal frame, shed roof canopy supported by metal trusses and posts spanning over its south elevation concrete loading dock. Thick, interior, brick firewalls capped with interlocking terra cotta parapet tiles, provide a fireproof barrier between bays to help prevent the spread of fire. The firewalls extend roughly two feet above the warehouse roof which has a combination of metal, membrane, and tar over asphalt roofing materials. The roof is constructed of wood decking supported by heavy timber beams and columns. The north and south exterior walls are stud-frame with corrugated metal siding. Large, south-facing, exposed-track, sliding-doors provide access from the loading docks to the warehouse interior. The interior has concrete slab floors and is sprinkled.

The north warehouse has a similar configuration as the south with four bays separated by thick, terra cotta capped firewalls that extend some two feet above the roof except the north warehouse bays have the same finished floor elevation throughout. Instead of stepped bay heights, the ground level floor is built into the slope with one-story below ground on the east and north elevations. A five-story freight elevator tower with flat metal roof located on the southwest corner of the western most bay provides freight access to the building's interior. Large, interior, metal-clad, fire-doors provide fire-proof access between bays. The north warehouse has stud-frame exterior walls with corrugated metal siding. The north elevation of the north warehouse has several nine-pane sash windows and the northern most bay has panel exterior doors

and a set of exterior metal stairs to the third floor. A large, full-width, metal-frame shed roof supported by I-beam posts and beams is located on the east elevation facing Main Street. Interior has concrete slab ground level floors, tongue-and-groove wood boards on the upper levels, and a sprinkler system. Built in 1938, both warehouse buildings stored greige (undyed) goods according to the company's 1949 Factory Insurance Plan. The 1967 Factory Insurance Plan indicates the south warehouse being used to store cotton and the north warehouse storing finished goods, dry goods and other miscellaneous materials. A high chain-linked fence surrounds the property.

Cotton Buying/Payroll Office C ca. 1948

The two-story, brick Cotton Buying Office located at the north end of the south warehouse on the corner of Bridge Street and Main Street has a rectangular form and a new side-gable, raised-seam, metal roof. The front elevation has a centered eight-panel entry door with transom window above. A flight of four concrete steps flanked by concrete-capped, stepped, brick knee-walls lead to a concrete slab stoop covered by a new, metal shed roof canopy. The entry door has a one-course recess and is framed by two vertical bands of corbelled brick. The building has a triple four-pane, winged-sash, metal window on the north elevation, two four-pane, winged sash, metal windows and exterior side entry door with a flat, concrete slab roof awing, and a low-brick walled courtyard on the east side facing Bridge Street. The south entry door and another smaller ground level window have been boarded with plywood. Built in 1948 to showcase the company's products, the Cotton Buying Office featured a large curved skylight or light scoop with a north facing vertical window. This supplied natural light to the upper floor showroom. The company payroll office was also located in the building. The skylight was removed and a modern side-gable metal-clad roof installed in the 1980s.

Freight Depot C ca. 1899-1901

One-story, frame with side-gable roof and gable-roofed open shed side wing and L-plan. A three-quarter shed roof porch is on the west elevation facing the mill race and former rail spur trestle which was removed in the 1970s. A frame gable-roof open shed wing was added between 1950 and 1963. The structure features weatherboards, wood plank floor boards, sash windows, and panel doors. The building, just west of the west end of the north greige goods warehouse, was used for shipping out the finished goods of cloth and yarn produced by the mill. The rail spur connecting the Cooleemee Mill to a landing along the Southern Railroad's Winston to Charlotte line which became known as Cooleemee Junction was completed in October 1899. The spur line ran north approximately two miles along the east bank of the South Fork of the Yadkin River from the Cooleemee Freight Depot to the Cooleemee Junction landing. The spur line was removed in the 1980s. Secondary tracks ran from the Freight Depot south to the west side of the mill between the mill and the former cotton shed warehouse where raw cotton and coal for the boilers were unloaded and stored. The cotton shed warehouse and track were demolished in the 1980s

DUKE STREET

Mill House 1898-ca.1911 Contributing Building
105 Duke Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor, posts and railing. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and brick foundation added. Rear gable roof addition

Carport N ca. 1990 Structure
One-story, prefabricated metal with gable roof

Mill House 1898-ca.1911 Contributing Building
111 Duke Street

Type C; Porch has concrete slab floor, and cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, shutters, and brick foundation added. Rear addition with gable roof and attached shed roof over a wood deck and two-bay carport.

Caretaker's House ca. 1923 Noncontributing Building

114 Duke Street

Two-story, brick with hip-gable roof; Located to the rear (east) of the mill manager house, the Caretakers House features original six-over-one sash windows, panel doors, exterior brick chimney and hipped-roof. The original two-story side porch and single story front porch have been replaced with one-story frame additions with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, commercial glass entry door, and vertical painted wood siding. A gravel drive runs between the Mill Manager's House and Caretaker's House connecting to Marginal Street and Church Street via a large gravel parking lot. A stone retaining wall runs along the driveway from the southwest corner toward the swimming pool. The two-story red brick Craftsman-style house originally built for the mill manager's domestic staff now houses the Cooleemee Police Department offices. The first level was a carriage house and the second floor quarters for the house staff. In 1948 the building was used as the Recreation Center Director's home.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
117 Duke Street

Type C; Front porch enclosed. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation, exterior chimney and shutters added. Two gable roof rear additions and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
123 Duke Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood posts and railing and is extended to the corner. Vinyl siding, new front door, shutters, brick underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Bath House **ca. 1949** **Contributing Building**
124 Duke Street

Located along the south lot line of the Mill Manager's House lot on Duke Street, the one-story concrete block Bath House features an asphalt hipped-roof, original eight-pane awning windows, panel entry doors, frame louvered roof vents with copper pyramidal roofs, recessed front gabled entry porch and poolside front-gable roof portico. Fluted pilasters frame the front entry porch and paired square columns frame and support the poolside portico. The interior consists of male and female shower rooms with changing areas, toilets, and sinks separated by a central office space used by staff to check-in bathers and sell concessions. A wooden handicap ramp services the southwest corner.

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
127 Duke Street

Type I; Front stoop has cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and shutters added. Side gable roof porch screened-in with cast metal posts and railing and aluminum awnings. Back stoop with concrete slab floor.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
135 Duke Street

Type C; Front porch is screen-in with new engaged shed roof. Brick veneer siding post 1969, new sash windows, modern front door added. Rear enclosures

Shop **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story concrete block shop building with shed and gable roofs

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
137 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch screened-in. mill house. New sash windows and concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition and attached rear shed roof open shed. Moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
145 Duke Street

Type A; Altered; Front porch enclosed with frame walls, vinyl siding and vinyl windows. New sash windows, concrete block foundation added. Several large gable and shed roof rear additions. Moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967

Vacant lot – east side (157 Duke Street)

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
158 Duke Street

Type A; front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, new sash windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
162 Duke Street

Type A; Concrete front porch slab floor and new wood posts. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning and replacement sash windows added. Rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
163 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Replacement front door and windows, aluminum siding, brick underpinning, and metal awing added. Rear addition with shed roof; Asphalt driveway.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Door replaced with plywood doors. Attached wood frame storage shed with plywood siding on side.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
168 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor and new wood posts. Aluminum siding, replacement sash windows and modern front door added. Rear shed roof addition and rear wood deck. Concrete walk to street

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
169 Duke Street

Type A; Enclosed front porch made with new engaged shed roof and attached new wood steps. Vinyl windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition.

Shop **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story prefabricated metal shop building with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
174 Duke Street

Type A; Concrete slab front porch floor and new wood posts. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, concrete block foundation and exterior flue added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
175 Duke Street

Type A; Concrete porch floor and new wood columns. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
179 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor, posts and railings. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition and attached rear shed roof.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
180 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch concrete slab floor and cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, replacement sash windows, modern front door, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
185 Duke Street

Type I; One-story, three-bay, two-pile front gable roof mill house with three-quarter front gable roof off-set porch; Porch has concrete floor, cast metal posts and railing and metal awning. 1950s brick veneer siding, foundation and front steps. Two-panel front door with six-pane window above, six-over-six sash windows, and interior brick chimney.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
186 Duke Street

Type A; Concrete slab front porch floor, new wood turned posts and railing. Vinyl siding, modern front door, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Nissen Hut **C** **ca. 1940-1960**
One-story semi-cylindrical horizontal structure with wood purlin and rib frame, sheet metal siding, concrete slab floor, and frame end walls. The end walls have Masonite siding, a modern entry door and overhead metal garage door.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
192 Duke Street

Type A; Porch has concrete slab floor, new wood posts and railing. Aluminum siding, replacement sash windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
193 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch replaced with front gable stoop with concrete floor and wood posts. Vinyl siding, modern front door,

vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Chimney removed from above roofline. Rear addition with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
198 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has replacement concrete slab floor, new wood posts and railing. Vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, modern front door, vinyl windows, shutters added. Rear addition has brick veneer siding and a shed roof.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
199 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has replacement concrete slab floor and cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, brick foundation, and replacement doors and windows added. Small gable roof rear addition and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
204 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch enclosed. Aluminum siding, concrete block underpinning and exterior flue added. Rear shed roof addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
205 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch has concrete slab floor and new wood posts. Aluminum siding, shutters, metal awnings and brick foundation added. Rear enclosure and rear shed porch roof; Concrete driveway

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; has attached side shed roof and replacement overhead door.

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay prefabricated metal carport with shed roof

Workshop **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame building with side gable roof and enclosed front porch with shed roof, vertical wood siding and lattice underpinning

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
210 Duke Street
Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor and cast metal posts. Vinyl siding, replacement sash windows, and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Door replaced and weatherboard covered with sheet metal.

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Noncontributing Building**
211 Duke Street

Type I; One-story, three-bay, double-pile, front gable roof house; Front porch enclosed with brick foundation and off-set front gable roof. 1950s era brick veneer; Metal awnings and metal roof added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Aluminum siding and overhead garage door added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
215 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch has concrete slab floor with new wood posts and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, shutters, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
216 Duke Street

Type A; One-story, three-bay, side-gable-roof house with gable-roofed rear ell and side wing with off-set gable roof; Remodeled during the period of significance; Front porch has been removed and replaced with small front gable roof stoop. Asbestos siding, brick foundation, replacement doors and windows added. Rear wood back deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
221 Duke Street

Type A; Porch has cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning, replacement sash windows added. Rear enclosures

Storage Shed **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story frame building with side gable roof, vinyl and plywood siding

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay prefabricated metal carport with gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
222 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch concrete slab floor with cast metal posts and wood handicap ramp off front. Aluminum siding, awnings, shutters, modern front door, new sash windows, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay prefabricated metal carport with gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
226 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch concrete slab floor with new wood posts. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, shutters, awnings, and brick foundation added. Rear enclosure with rear wood deck and shed roof.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Attached frame shed roof on side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
227 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor and cast metal posts. Concrete block underpinning, new sash windows, front picture window with side lights and new weatherboard added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
232 Duke Street
Type A; Altered; Metal roofing and frame underpinning added. Gable roof wing on brick foundation with plywood siding and enclosed shed roof porch added to front side gable. Rear shed roof stoop.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
233 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor with cast metal posts. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; New plank wood doors, storage room with shed roof added to one side. Vinyl siding

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; Connected to adjacent car shed with frame vinyl sided wall; Front replaced with double plywood doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
239 Duke Street

Type A; Plywood handicap ramp attached to side of front porch. Plywood covering the front porch board floor. Concrete underpinning added. Rear hipped roof addition; Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
240 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood decking and posts. Vinyl siding, new front door with side lights, vinyl windows, and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures and new wood steps in rear

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
245 Duke Street

Type A; Vinyl windows and concrete block underpinning added. Small addition with off-set gable roof added to front gable end. Rear enclosures

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; doors missing

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
246 Duke Street

Type A; Altered; Porch has replacement concrete floor, is partially enclosed and roof extended to front corners. Vinyl siding, modern front door, vinyl windows and concrete block underpinning added; Shed roof rear addition and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
249 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch concrete slab floor with cast metal posts and railings; Vinyl siding, shutters, concrete block foundation, modern front door, front picture window with side lights, and new sash windows added. Shed roof rear addition and small, one-room hipped-roof rear addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
250 Duke Street

Type B; altered; second story has been removed.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
255 Duke Street

Type A; Porch has new wood railing. Vinyl siding, replacement doors, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
256 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch replaced with front gable stoop with concrete slab floor and fluted posts. Vinyl siding, modern front door with side lights, vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosure and wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
261 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; plywood siding added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
262 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, shutters, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
267 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal posts and new wood railing. Aluminum siding, modern front door, new sash windows, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures; Concrete walk and concrete retaining wall at street

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
268 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch has new wood posts and railings. Replacement windows, brick foundation, and metal roof added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
273 Duke Street

Type A; Replacement sash windows, front brick steps and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
274 Duke Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor, posts, and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, treated added; Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

House **ca. 2012** **Noncontributing Building**
279 Duke Street

One-story, side-gable roof modern house with large front gable-wing with inset front porch; Brick foundation and vinyl

windows

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
283 Duke Street

Type A; altered with partially enclosed porch and large addition with low pitch front gable roof on front elevation. Concrete slab porch floor, new sash windows, and concrete block foundation added

Storage building **C** **1898-ca.1911**
One-story, one-room storage building with front gable roof; plywood and vertical wood siding added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
287 Duke Street

Type A; Asbestos siding, concrete block underpinning, and replacement sash windows added. Off-set gable roof wing added to the front gable end in the 1950s. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
289 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, replacement windows, metal awnings, and concrete block underpinning added. Open shed-roof porch addition in rear; Concrete walk, steps, and stone retaining wall along street

Mill House **-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
291 Duke Street

Type B; Front porch has new wood deck, cast metal posts and railings and side mounted front steps. Concrete block underpinning, vinyl siding, replacement windows, shutters, and metal roof added. Rear enclosures and rear wood handicap ramp

Storage Shed **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, prefabricated metal storage building with front gable roof

ERWIN STREET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
107 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood tapered piers on brick bases, frame half-wall railing with vinyl siding. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, brick foundation added. Small one-room rear addition with off-set gable roof, and rear open shed roof with screened-in porch; A concrete and slate walkway leads to stone and slate steps between stone retaining walls which run along the front of the lot. A concrete driveway runs along the south side of the house.

Garage **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, one-bay front gable garage with vinyl siding and doors, and asphalt shingles

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; three door chicken coop with shed roof attached to eastern side of shed. Shed roof and chicken coop roof

Mill House
108 Erwin Street **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**

Type C; Front porch has replacement concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and the roof extended to the corner. Vinyl windows, brick foundation, and vinyl siding added; Rear gable roof addition and rear wood deck with lattice underpinning

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay prefabricated metal carport with gable roof

Mrs. James Zachary House **ca. 1935** **Contributing Building**
112 Erwin Street

Two-story, three-bay, double-pile frame house with side gable roof and three-quarter width front porch with shed roof. Front porch enclosed with storm windows. Original interior chimney, six-over-six sash windows, and panel front door intact. Brick foundation, aluminum siding, and shutters added. Rear porch with shed roof enclosed. Built for mill manager, James Zachary's widow after his death in 1934.

113 Erwin Street – property noted as vacant (V) on historic district map.

Shed **N** **ca. 2014** **Building**
One-story, modern frame shed with gable roof. House on property recently burned down.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
118 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor, posts and railing. Replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
121 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch extended to corner. Vinyl siding, modern front door, and brick front steps with metal railing and brick foundation added. Rear shed roof addition and rear gable roof stoop.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
124 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch removed. Double vinyl windows added in front. Vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca. 1911** **Contributing Building**
127 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has new wood posts, railing, and flooring. Vinyl siding, modern front door, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Noncontributing Building**
130 Erwin Street

Type I; Altered; Front stoop has cast metal posts. Side gable-roof porch enclosed and altered by connecting to a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof garage with overhead garage door. Rear gable roof stoop and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
133 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch is enclosed under original roof. Doors and windows are replacements. The house is supported by original brick foundation piers with added concrete block underpinning. Rear enclosures

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-bay front gable roof garage with vinyl siding and overhead garage door

Mill house **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
135 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch floor is new wood. Porch roof is supported by four cast metal replacement posts and wraps around side to rear shed roof addition. Replacement windows and doors; Vinyl siding, metal roof, and brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill house **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
136 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor and posts. Vinyl siding, shutters, and brick foundation added. Small one-room off-set gable roof wing added to the gable end of house. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
141 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor decking, cast metal posts and railing and brick steps. Vinyl siding, shutters, awnings, front picture window with side-lights, and brick foundation added. Rear gable roof addition

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
142 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has a concrete slab, new wood posts and railing. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, modern front door, and concrete block foundation added. Rear gable roof porch and side carport additions; concrete driveway

Garage **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, two-bay detached modern garage with front gable roof, vinyl siding, and overhead garage door

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
146 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor and cast metal posts. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
147 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has new wood floor, vinyl posts and railing and front brick steps. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures.

House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
150 Erwin Street
Type A; substantially altered with front porch removed to add a front gable room addition. Side gable end wing added. Vertical wood siding, new sash windows, modern doors, brick foundation added. Attached two-bay, gable roof carport in

rear.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
153 Erwin Street

Type A; Porch has new wood floor decking and posts. Porch roof extended to corners. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding and brick underpinning added. Rear wing extended and side shed roof addition.

Workshop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, side gable roof building with concrete slab floor, vinyl siding, and attached shed roof carport on front

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
162 Erwin Street

Type C; Porch has replacement wood floor, posts and railing. Porch extended to corner; vinyl siding, new sash windows, shutters, awnings, brick and concrete exterior flues and concrete block underpinning added. Rear gable roof addition and shed roof enclosed rear porch addition.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors missing and roof covered with roll asphalt

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
163 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch has vinyl replacement posts and railing. A metal awning is attached to the front porch roof. Modern front door, vinyl siding, new sash windows, shutters, metal awning, and brick foundation added. Rear shed roof wood porch addition; rear enclosures.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-car prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
168 Erwin Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor, posts and railing. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition with attached shed roof porch.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-car prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
169 Erwin Street

Type A; Porch has concrete slab floor with cast metal posts. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
173 Erwin Street

Type C; Altered; Front faces away from the street and the house is accessed by a separate through street. Front porch is enclosed. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**

One-story, two-car prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
176 Erwin Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor, posts and railing. Vinyl siding, new sash windows, modern front door, and brick underpinning added. Rear gable roof and shed roof additions.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
179 Erwin Street

Type A; Concrete porch floor with cast metal posts and railing. 1950s brick veneer siding added during the period of significance. Replacement doors and windows, shed roof rear addition added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
182 Erwin Street

Type C; Front porch has concrete slab floor, new wood posts and railing. Vinyl and asphalt siding, front picture window and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
187 Erwin Street

Type C; front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railings and metal awning attached to porch roof. Aluminum siding, new sash windows, shutters, and concrete block foundation added. Rear additions

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
188 Erwin Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor and new wood posts. Vinyl siding, modern front door, new sash windows, shutters and concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition

GROVE STREEET

House **ca. 1980-1985** **Noncontributing Building**
129 Grove Street

One-and-a-half-story, side-gable-roofed modern home with brick exterior, double front porch with engaged roof, wood posts and railing.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
133 Grove Street

Type A; Porch has new wood floor, posts and railing. Frame underpinning, rear enclosures, and rear shed roof porch added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
139 Grove Street

Type A; Front porch partially enclosed. Modern front door, new sash windows, brick underpinning added. Small, one-room rear addition with shed roof; rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**

Type N; doors missing and front boarded up with plywood

House **ca. 2000** **Noncontributing Building**
145 Grove Street
One-story, side-gable-roof modern house with a taller roofline over front porch; Porch has concrete floor, vinyl posts and railing. Concrete block foundation and vinyl windows.

Storage Building **C** **ca. 1953-1969**
One-story, frame, front gable roofed structure with metal siding and roof; brick pier foundation

Mill House **1898-ca. 1911** **Contributing Building**
151 Grove Street
Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, modern front door, vinyl windows, shutters and concrete block foundation added. Rear gable and shed roof additions.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
152 Grove Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood posts and railing. Modern front door, new sash windows, aluminum siding and brick underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
157 Grove Street
Type A; altered with front porch removed and side gable roof room and carport addition added to side gable end. Windows and doors are replacement. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and shutters added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
158 Grove Street
Type A; New sash windows, vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning added. Attached aluminum shed roof back porch with concrete slab floor; rear enclosures.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
163 Grove Street
Type A; Porch and entrance have been altered. Part of the porch has been enclosed to create a small room and entrance way and a new engaged shed roof extends to the main roof. Porch has new wood floor, posts, and railing. Windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding and concrete block foundation added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
164 Grove Street
Type A; Porch roof is screened in but retains original four wood posts and tongue and groove wood board floor. Metal railing borders the concrete steps to the porch. The house and porch are supported by a concrete block foundation. New sash windows and shutters added. Rear wood handicap ramp and deck and rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; replacement plywood double doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
167 Grove Street

Type A; Porch roof is supported by six metal posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor. Brick steps lead to the porch. Vinyl windows, modern front door, shutters, and brick foundation added. Gable roof rear addition

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-car prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
168 Grove Street

Type A; Altered; the original porch has been removed and replaced with a small deck with wood floor and railing; Windows and doors are replacement and front window enclosed. The house is supported by stucco concrete block masonry foundation.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
174 Grove Street

Type A; Porch roof is supported by six cast metal posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor. Block steps lead to the porch. The house and porch are supported by the original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. Windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding and rear shed roof addition added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
175 Grove Street

Type A; The porch roof is supported by six cast metal posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor. The house and porch are supported by the original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. Windows are replacement. Rear gable roof and shed rood additions, vinyl siding, and metal roof added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
180 Grove Street

Type A; Porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts. The porch has new wood floor. Windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding and concrete block underpinning added. Rear gable roof addition, and a one-room wing with off-set gable roof has been added to the side-gable end before 1969.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
186 Grove Street

Type A; The porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor. Block steps lead to the porch from the side. The house and porch are supported by the original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. Windows and doors are replacement. Aluminum siding, rear gable and shed roof additions and rear shed roof porch added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
204 Grove Street

One-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with low-pitch side-gable roof; Altered with front porch enclosed to add rooms; Aluminum siding, new sash windows, and brick foundation added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
180 Grove Street
Type A; Porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts. The porch has new wood floor. Windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding and concrete block underpinning added. Rear gable roof addition, and a one-room wing with off-set gable roof has been added to the side-gable end before 1969.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
186 Grove Street
Type A; The porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor. Block steps lead to the porch from the side. The house and porch are supported by the original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. Windows and doors are replacement. Aluminum siding, rear gable and shed roof additions and rear shed roof porch added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
204 Grove Street
One-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with low-pitch side-gable roof; Altered with front porch enclosed to add rooms; Aluminum siding, new sash windows, and brick foundation added.

HICKORY STREEET

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
145 Hickory Street
Type F; Front gable porch roof is supported by four new wood posts. The porch floor is new wood board. The windows and doors are replacements. A side gable addition was added to the left side of the house. Rear enclosure and rear wood deck.

Mobile Home **ca. 1990** **Noncontributing Building**
148 Hickory Street
Double-wide mobile home

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
151 Hickory Street
Type F; Front gable porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts with screen placed behind on a wood frame. The house and porch are supported by original brick foundation piers with concrete block underpinning added. A set of brick steps leads to the porch and is bordered by metal railing. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, rear enclosures and rear wood porch with shed roof added.

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
156 Hickory Street
Type F; Front gable porch roof is supported by six new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows and doors are replacements. The house and porch are supported by original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. Vinyl siding, rear shed roof addition with wood deck added.

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Contributing Building**
157 Hickory Street
Type F; Front gable porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood board. The

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Noncontributing Building**
174 Hickory Street

Type F; Altered with brick veneer siding in the 1970s. Front gable porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is concrete slab. The windows and doors are replacements. New brick foundation; an attached two-bay frame gable-roof carport added to one side.

Mill House **ca. 1928-1934** **Noncontributing Building**
175 Hickory Street

Type F; Front gable porch has been enclosed. The house and porch are supported by original brick piers with concrete block underpinning added. The windows and doors are replacements. New wood stairs and back stoop on lower side elevation. Vinyl siding and rear enclosures added.

HOLT STREEET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
140 Holt Street

Type B; Porch roof supported by four new wood replacement posts and railing; new wood front porch flooring. The house and porch are supported by new brick foundation. Replacement doors and windows, aluminum siding, shutters, and rear enclosures added

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; large door cut in side.

Workshop and Hay Barn **ca. 1940** **Contributing Building**
172 Holt Street

Large one-story, front gable roofed frame building with corrugated metal siding, metal roof, plywood shutters, original two-over-two sash windows and large sliding door with exposed track. Used as a workshop and carpentry shop.

Hay Barn **C** **ca. 1940**
One-story, open, front-gable-roof, timber-frame, six-bay wide hay barn used to dry and store hay. Structure has a metal roof, exposed rafter ends, and a frame half-wall with open, timber-frame, shed roof extensions on front and side. The building has a gravel/dirt floor with combination brick or concrete block foundation piers or low wall. Rear gable end enclosed with vertical plank wood frame wall.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
192 Holt Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by four new wood replacement posts. A large side-gable wing added to the side of the front gable end after 1969. Brick foundation, replacement doors and windows and rear enclosures added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Two Type N; Doors missing

JOYNER STREEET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
104 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by four new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is plywood over original wood floor boards. Brick steps lead to the porch and have a new wood rail up one side. The windows are replacements. The house is set back a little from the street on its lot. The house and porch are supported by a painted new brick foundation. Vinyl siding, rear enclosures and rear wood handicap ramp added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
105 Joyner Street

Type C; altered with porch enclosed with vinyl windows and original panel door. The windows are replacements. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, rear enclosures, rear gable roof addition, and attached frame one-bay shed roof carport added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
110 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts and railing is filled in with lattice. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows are replacements. Concrete block foundation and front steps, rear enclosures and vinyl siding added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
111 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards covered with plywood. Brick steps lead from the porch to a concrete walkway that terminates near the street. The windows and front door are replacements. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
114 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two cast metal posts and railing. The porch roof has an attached metal awning. Brick steps lead to the porch and are bordered by low brick knee walls. The windows and front door are replacement. Aluminum siding, awnings, rear enclosures, and brick foundation added. Concrete driveway and walkway

Car Shed **N** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; altered with frame enclosure on concrete half wall foundation. Overhead garage door and shed roof addition with overhead garage and aluminum siding added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
115 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two cast metal posts and railing. The porch roof has an attached metal awning. Brick steps lead to the porch and have a metal railing up one side. The windows are replacements. Vinyl siding, awnings, brick underpinning, rear enclosures, rear shed roof enclosed entry and rear wood deck added.

Car Shed **N** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors missing; Shed roof, one-bay, frame garage addition to one side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
122 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Concrete steps lead to the porch and bordered by metal railing. The windows are replacements. The house has its original brick pier supports with concrete block underpinning. The porch is supported by a painted concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
123 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by four new wood posts. The porch floor is new wood boards. Concrete block underpinning, shutters, and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
126 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Concrete block porch foundation and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
133 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts. The porch floor is concrete. Brick steps lead to the porch and have new wood railing up one side. The windows are replacements. The porch roof has an attached metal awning. The house and porch are supported by a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding, rear enclosures, shed roof rear addition added. An off-set gable roof, frame, two-bay carport attached to side gable end

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
134 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch screened-in. The windows are replacements. The porch is shaded by an attached metal awning. Aluminum siding, concrete block underpinning and rear shed roof addition added. Rear porch with concrete slab floor, concrete block foundation, metal posts and railing and metal awning

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
137 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three cast metal posts and railing. Brick steps lead to the porch and have metal railing up one side. The porch roof has an attached metal awning. Asbestos siding, new sash windows, shutters, brick foundation, and rear enclosures added.

Boy Scout Hut **ca. 1937** **Contributing Building**
142 Joyner Street

One-story, one-bay wide, front-gable, frame building with interior brick chimney and asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends; Original six-over-six sash wood windows and three-panel door with six-pane window above intact. Asbestos siding, concrete block foundation and metal awning added. Building was built to be used by the Boy Scouts.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
145 Joyner Street

Type C; Brick foundation and rear enclosures added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors replaced with plywood.

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
149 Joyner Street

Type I; Side gable porch enclosed; Vinyl and asbestos siding added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
157 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two vinyl posts and railing. The porch floor is concrete slab. The porch has a painted concrete block foundation. Partial vinyl siding, vinyl windows, modern doors, and stucco concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
158 Joyner Street

Type C porch roof is supported by two new wood posts. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows and doors are replacements. The house and porch are supported by a stucco concrete block foundation. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, front gable, frame carport

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
163 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by five new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, stucco concrete block underpinning, rear sliding glass doors, and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
164 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by new wood posts and railing and has been screened-in. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows and doors are replacements. Aluminum siding, concrete block underpinning, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
168 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by two new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is concrete slab. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, shutter, stucco brick underpinning, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, front gable, prefabricated metal carport

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
169 Joyner Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts. The porch floor is concrete slab. The windows and doors are replacements. The house and porch are supported by a new brick foundation. Aluminum siding, awnings, rear enclosures, and metal roof added.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with shed roof

JUNCTION ROAD

Livery Stable Manager's House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
2121 Junction Road

Two-story, L-plan, frame house with front wing, cross-gable roof and front porch with hipped-roof nearly spanning the entire front; Original interior brick chimney is located at the roof crossing. The porch has tongue-and-groove wood board floor, vinyl replacement posts and railing and the section spanning the central part of the house has been screened-in. The house is supported by original brick piers with brick underpinning added. A Type C mill house is attached in the rear with interior brick chimney and brick foundation piers. The porch of the rear wing has a shed roof with metal awning attached, concrete slab floor, and cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows, and brick underpinning added. A one-story, one-room addition with bay window and end-gable roof has been added on the lower side of the front wing. Large yard with old growth trees surround dwelling. Built by the mill company for the Livery Stable Manager, the house was also used for boarding teachers and baseball players.

MAIN STREET

Trollinger House **ca. 1886** **Contributing Building**
110 Main Street

One-story, two-bay log house with side-gable roof. The house has exterior brick chimneys on gable ends and a one-story, frame rear ell with end-gable roof, exterior brick chimney and brick flue. The porch has a tongue-and-groove wood board floor and a three-quarter engaged shed roof supported by square wood posts and simple railing and has been screened-in. The original front panel door has been replaced with a three-panel door with three-vertical-pane window above framed by two four-pane sash above three-panel sidelights. A triple sash window made of a six-over-six sash center window and two four-over-four sash side windows provides light to the front living room. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, rear shed roof additions, and rear concrete stoop with cast metal railing have been added. A one-story, one-room, frame gable roof wing has been added to the side gable end and the front porch extended to make a continuous front elevation. Originally built by the grist mill operator John Trollinger, the house and two-acre lot were purchased by the mill company and converted to a mill house in 1899. The mill company added weatherboards over the log structure to match the other company-built mill houses. Construction of the side wing and rear ell falls within the period of significance prior to 1969. Mature deciduous shade trees and expansive lawn surround the house. Concrete steps lead from the front porch to the sidewalk along Main Street.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with front gable roof

Outbuilding **C** **ca. 1886**
One-story, one-room, log outbuilding with front-gable roof, wood plank door with strap hinges and attached frame, shed roof storage area with vertical wood plank walls on two sides. The logs are joined at the corners with a half dovetail joint. The structure has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation piers.

Chicken house **C** **ca. 1886**
One-story, one-room, frame chicken house with metal-clad shed roof, exposed rafter ends, six panel door with strap hinges, open wire front window, brick foundation piers, and weatherboards.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
118 Main Street
Type C; Porch has new wood floor boards, posts and railing. Front door moved to front gable wing. Replacement doors and windows, brick underpinning, vinyl siding, shutters, and rear enclosures added.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
125 Main Street
Type C; Porch has new wood posts and railing, new wood floor, and attached metal awning. Brick steps lead to the porch and have wood railing up the sides. The windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation, rear enclosures and rear wood handicap ramps added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
130 Main Street
Type C; Porch screened-in. The windows and doors are replacement. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added. Rear one-room, off-set gable roof addition

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame outbuilding with front gable roof and vinyl siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
131 Main Street
Type C; Porch has new wood floor, posts, and railing. The windows are replacement. Vinyl siding, metal roof, stone underpinning, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added. Concrete driveway, walkway, and steps

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame outbuilding with side gable metal clad roof and Masonite siding

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**

One-story, two-bay, prefabricated metal carport with front gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
136 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three vinyl posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Brick steps lead to the porch. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
139 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows are replacement. Front door replaced with a modern panel door with sidelights. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning and partial foundation, rear shed roof addition, rear wood deck with handicap ramp and trellis added. Concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
142 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three cast metal posts with railing. The porch floor is concrete slab. Brick steps lead to the porch and bordered by metal rails and low brick knee-walls. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, metal roof, brick foundation, rear shed roof porch, rear enclosures added.

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**

Modern one-story, one-bay, metal carport with shed roof and V-metal posts

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
145 Main Street

Type C; Altered; Porch roof is supported by new wood posts and porch has a new wood floor. Replacement doors and windows; House and porch are supported by new brick foundation. Large side gable roof wing added to gable end with rear gable roof ell. Rear enclosures, rear shed roof porch and concrete driveway.

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**

One-story, two-bay, frame carport with gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
153 Main Street

Type C; New engaged shed porch roof is supported by three new wood posts. The porch floor is concrete slab. The windows and doors are replacements. Aluminum siding, brick foundation and rear enclosures added.

Garage **N** **ca. 2000**

One-story, one-bay, frame carport with front gable roof, concrete block foundation walls, and attached front gable roof carport

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
159 Main Street

Type C; altered with second story added on front gable wing. Porch roof supported by metal posts and railing; Porch has concrete floor. Replacement doors and windows Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation, and rear enclosures added.

Mill house **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
165 Main Street

Type C; Porch has concrete floor and cast metal posts. Replacement doors and windows, brick foundation, rear enclosures added. Brick veneer siding dates prior to 1969.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
166 Main Street

Type C; Porch has been screened-in. Brick steps lead to the porch. Asphalt shingle siding, awnings, and brick foundation added. Rear gable roof wing; rear shed roof enclosed porch.

Barn **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Small one-story, frame, front-gable roof barn with a storage loft; Building has panel doors, butt hinges, weatherboard, asphalt shingle roof, small shed roof on side, and brick foundation piers. The loft is accessed by a pair of framed plywood doors located in the front gable.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
172 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts. The porch floor is plywood. New wood side mounted porch steps and concrete steps front steps with single metal pipe railing. The windows and doors are replacement. Aluminum siding, shutters, brick foundation added. Twin rear gable-roof ells; rear shed roof addition and rear wood deck added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
173 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof supported by three cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows are replacements. Aluminum siding, shutters, concrete block underpinning, concrete block front steps, side mounted front porch wood handicap ramp, rear gable roof addition, rear wood deck, and rear wood handicap ramp added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
178 Main Street

Type C; Porch has concrete slab floor, brick steps and has been enclosed with windows and apron wall. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, and rear enclosures added.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, one-bay, frame storage building with side gable roof, concrete block foundation piers

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
179 Main Street

Type C; Porch is screened-in with wood lattice railing. Brick steps lead to the porch. The windows and doors are replacements. Brick foundation and rear enclosures added.

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with gable roof

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with gable roof

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1970**
One-story, frame with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
184 Main Street

This H-plan house appears to be an L-plan house attached to a single front-gable wing. The central porch links the two front-facing gables. The porch roof is supported by new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick foundation, rear shed roof addition, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1970**
One-story, frame metal storage building with gable roof

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, frame carport with gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
185 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Concrete steps lead to the porch. Concrete block underpinning and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
190 Main Street

Type A; Porch roof is supported by four cast metal posts and railing. Asbestos siding, awnings, brick foundation, and rear porch with concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing, and shed awning added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Weatherboards covered with vertical board-and-batten siding

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
191 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof supported by cast metal posts and railing. Replacement doors and windows; Aluminum siding, brick foundation, brick steps, rear enclosures, and rear porch with concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing and shed roof awning added. One-story, side gable wing with rear gable roofed ell added to gable end prior to 1969.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; Masonite siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
196 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof supported by new wood posts and screened in. Porch has a new wood floor boards. Replacement doors and windows; Vinyl siding, shutters, rear enclosures, rear wood deck and brick and foundation added. Rear off-set gable roof, one-room frame addition with concrete block foundation; One-story, frame side wing with off-set gable roof and rear shed roof addition on gable end added prior to 1969.

Cooleemee United Methodist Church **ca. 1932** **Contributing Building**
197 Main Street

Colonial Revival-style brick church; The church has a front-gable roof, one-story sanctuary approximately twenty feet in height, rear two-story, hipped-roof wing and T-plan. The entrance features a pedimented portico supported by tall, paired, fluted columns, square pilasters, and concrete steps with concrete capped knee walls and cast metal railing. The original double panel entry doors have been replaced with a pair of commercial plate glass doors under the original stained-glass fanlight. The frame steeple located over the entry vestibule has a stepped square base, octagonal bell tower with arched louvered vents crowned by an octagonal, copper-clad conical roof and cross. Tall, stained-glass windows over stained-glass bottom sash have rounded brick arches with concrete keystones, concrete sills and diamond motif lead joints. The rear wing has an exterior entry with paired panel doors, six-pane transom above, and a front gable pediment supported by simple square pilasters accessed by a concrete handicap ramp with cast metal railing. Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a wide molded cornice board have been added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
213 Main Street

Type C; Brick steps lead to the porch and are bordered by brick knee-walls. Asbestos siding, shutters, modern front door, vinyl windows, concrete block underpinning, rear shed roof addition, and rear wood deck have been added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
219 Main Street

Type B; Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows and concrete block underpinning added; Two-story shed roof rear addition, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck; Concrete driveway, steps, and walkway

Water Tank **ca. 1930** **Contributing Structure**
222 Main Street

Cylindrical tower approximately forty-eight feet tall with flat metal top and riveted sheet metal siding on a concrete base

Water Tank **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
Cylindrical tower approximately forty-eight feet tall with flat metal top and sheet metal siding on a concrete base

Water Tank **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
Cylindrical concrete tower approximately forty-eight feet tall with cone top

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
225 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Brick steps lead to the porch and have metal railing on one side. The windows are replacements. Vinyl siding, frame underpinning with pressed metal sheeting, rear shed roof addition, and rear wood deck added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors have been replaced with paired vertical wood plank gates

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
229 Main Street

Type A; Porch roof has metal awning attached. Replacement windows; Vinyl siding, awnings, concrete block underpinning added. Twin rear gable-roof ells; Rear gable-roof addition on rear ell gable end; Rear shed roof porch enclosure

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
233 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof has attached metal awning and is supported by cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. Vinyl siding, awnings, concrete block underpinning and rear shed roof porch enclosure added. Twin gable-roof rear ells; Concrete steps, walkway, and concrete block retaining wall along street

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
239 Main Street

Type A; Porch roof supported by cast metal posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows are replacement. Vinyl siding, awnings, concrete block underpinning, metal roof, and rear enclosures added. Concrete steps, walkway, and concrete block retaining wall along street

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Missing doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
243 Main Street

Type C; Brick steps lead to the porch and have a cast metal rail on one side. The windows are replacements. The house and porch are supported by a brick foundation. Vinyl siding and rear enclosures added.

Water Treatment Plant **ca. 1939-1956** **Contributing Building**
246 Main Street

One-story, L-plan brick building with concrete slab floors, finished basement, front-gable roof and hipped-roof side wing. Metal exterior doors and small sash windows with concrete lintels and sills; Most of the window openings have been in-filled with brick. Vinyl siding added to gable ends. Rear one-story brick addition with flat membrane roof

Filter Plant/Reservoir **C** **ca. 1926** **Structure**
Cast-in-place concrete, in-ground structure used to store and treat water; the facility has a large rectangular basin divided into one large rectangular chamber and twelve smaller square chambers, a large circular concrete reservoir and a large rectangular reservoir with rounded corners

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
249 Main Street

Type A. Porch roof is supported by new wood posts. The porch floor is new wood boards. The windows and doors are replacement. Concrete block foundation and rear shed roof addition with plywood board siding added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
253 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by three new wood posts and railing. The porch floor is new wood. Brick steps lead to the

porch. The windows and doors are replacements. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick underpinning, and rear enclosures added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
259 Main Street

Type C; Porch roof is supported by new wood posts and railing. Vinyl siding, shutters, metal roof, brick foundation and rear enclosures added. A room in the house was used by the Cooleemee Telephone Company exchange office beginning in 1910

Cooleemee Mill Dam **ca. 1898-1900** **Contributing Structure**
272 Main Street

Built between 1898 and 1900, the Cooleemee Dam and Mill Race provided the Cooleemee Cotton Mill water power, which along with power generated by steam turbines located in the boiler room, drove the spinning frames, looms and other machinery of the factory. Utilizing a granite escarpment as its base, the 477-foot long and 12-foot tall granite stone dam spans the South Fork of the Yadkin River at the location of a natural twenty-two foot fall line. Constructed of large, square granite blocks quarried onsite, the dam tapers up on its downstream face from a wide base giving the structure increased stability. The river which generally runs in a northwest to southeast direction bends to the west at the dam's location which gives the dam a more north-south orientation. The dam consists of five sections—the north end head gate section, the race wall section, the north end flood gate section, the center spillway section, and the south end flood gate section. On the northern end of the dam, the six-to-eight foot thick head gate dam angles north-south from the main dam. Eight stone walls, upstream and perpendicular to the face of the head gate dam, house seven thick, metal, plates. A system of vertical metal levers protruding above dam's the north face raises and lowers the metal gates diverting water from the main river channel into the mill race. A large metal water line runs the length of the head gate dam along the top. At the south end of the head gate section, the dam makes a short ninety degree bend. From this point, the western oriented north end flood gate section of the main dam connects with the mill race wall which angles back toward the east. Lying downstream of the head gate dam, the mill race wall is made of stepped courses of granite blocks and runs for some two hundred feet. The top of the six-to-eight foot thick north end flood gate section and the mill race wall is roughly three feet below the head gate dam elevation. The north flood gate section contains six flood gates located at the base of the dam. From the north flood gate section the main dam narrows to a thickness of about two-to-three feet at its top. This middle and longest section of the dam is called the spillway. Slightly lower in height than the north and south flood gate sections, the spillway allows for a large volume of water to spill over. At the south flood gate section which contains two gates, the dam thickens back to six-to-eight feet. The flood gates, which use the same type of plate and lever system as the head gates, and the spillway are designed to regulate the reservoir capacity above the dam and alleviate pressure during high water conditions. The dam continues south shortening in height as it bridges over the rising granite rock formation at the dams south end. The southernmost section of the dam past the south end flood gates, angles back to the east for approximately fifty feet before reaching the west bank of the river.

The area on the granite escarpment below the south end of the dam was the site of the quarrying operation and the Stone Pool. Built shortly after the dam was completed in 1901, the Stone Pool served as a recreational amenity until the new Olympic-size pool was built at 131 Church Street in 1949. South and east from the dam and Stone Pool, the river forms a natural eddy called "The Bullhole." The Bullhole and the surrounding parkland are part of the eighty-acre "RiverPark" owned and operated by the Town of Cooleemee since 2003.

Equipment Building/Pump House **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room, brick with flat concrete slab roof; Houses equipment, electrical panels, and materials for the dam; Owned by Davie County

Minimum Release Turbine building **N** **ca. 2005**
One-story concrete block building with asphalt shingle gable roof. Stands immediately next to the western concrete wall of the mill race.

Old NC Highway 801 Bridge Abutments **C** **ca. 1902** **two structures**

Downstream from the dam and west of the north end of the Cooleemee Mill are the remains of two stone bridge abutments which supported the NC Highway 801 metal truss bridge from 1902 to 1942 when the street was rerouted and the present-day bridge south of the mill built. The stone abutment located just west of the east bank of the river is free-standing and has a rectangular form. The structure features north and south angled ends which taper slightly from base to top elevation helping divert the water around the mass. The stones are square and grouted with concrete mortar joints. The west bank abutment is of similar construction but is built into the steep, side-slope of the west bank.

Cooleemee Cotton Mill Office Building **C** **ca. 1898 – 1911** **Contributing building**
314 Main Street

One-story, frame, L-plan with cross-gable roof and high brick foundation with partial basement; the front-gable roof wing which faces east toward Main Street has a hipped-roof extension with six-over-six sash windows and a brick stoop with concrete slab floor, brick steps, metal awning, and two-panel door with six-pane window above on the south side. The side gable wing has four-over-four sash windows above a partial basement with two-over-two sash windows set in the brick foundation wall. The rear hipped-roof, wrap-around porch has been enclosed and a rear gable-roof extension added to the front-gable west end. Vinyl siding, shutters, and a rear entry door with wood steps and a gable-roof, frame canopy supported by wood braces has been added. The building houses the mill company administrative offices.

Cooleemee Cotton Mill **ca. 1899-1967** **Contributing Building**
336 Main Street

One-, two-, and three-story brick factory with a rectilinear form and L-plan; Similar in design, construction, and layout to other North Carolina cotton mills, the Cooleemee Cotton Mill incorporates the features, form and industrial standards known as "slow burn construction." Elements include thick masonry walls, massive heavy timber wood and/or metal I-beam structural columns and beams, low pitch/flat roofs, parapet walls and separation of mill functions into self-contained areas. The Cooleemee mill is comprised of four principal sections which corresponded to specific manufacturing and finishing operations—the 1899-1900 main mill or cotton mill, the 1900/1908 picker room, the 1905 cloth room/finishing plant, and the 1963-1967 finishing plant warehouse.

The cotton mill section is at the south end of the complex facing Main Street and NC Highway 801 to the east and parallel to the South Yadkin River to the west. The three-story, brick rectilinear building has a low-pitch flat roof supported by heavy timber beams and columns, exterior brick load-bearing walls with tall segmental-arched windows regularly spaced. The east elevation features a five-story brick central tower and two four-story brick end towers and is the most prominent and architecturally detailed portion of the facility. Built in the Romanesque style, the central tower has four centrally located segmental-arched windows, brick corbelling, a row of six narrow vertical brick recesses and four brick spires at the tower's top corners. The central tower segmental-arch entry door located on the south side is covered with plywood sheeting and the six segmental-arch side windows are bricked-in on the south and covered by the chiller room addition on the north. The four-story end towers have double sheet-metal exterior doors, an arched metal entry canopy supported by triangular steel brackets over the south tower entrance, three paired front segmental-arched windows, six side segmental-arch windows and pyramidal metal roofs. A modern flat roof metal canopy has been added over the north tower entrance. The cone-shaped roof caps of the original towers (seen in the 1898 Ladshaw and Ladshaw architectural plans and in early photographs) were lost in the 1908 Picker Room fire. The central tower houses a fire protection water tank on the fifth level and all three towers contain wood frame stairways. An open I-beam frame loading platform, concrete ramp and dock were added north of the south end tower in the 1980s and reinforced concrete "chillers rooms" with corrugated metal siding where added on the north sides of the central and north end towers in the 1960s. Most of the original triple-sash, thirty-five pane wood windows have been removed and the openings bricked-in when the factory installed modern lighting and ventilation systems in the 1960s.

The rhythm and verticality of the windows, towers, and other architectural elements help offset the horizontal dimensions of the structure. The original cotton mill measured approximately 104 feet by 426 feet from south end tower to north end tower. The company extended the building 148 feet on the north end in 1902. A three-story brick extension was constructed on the south end of the main mill in 1947. This extension has tall flat-arch windows with metal lintels and

concrete sills. The southeast corner of the main mill extension has a metal frame loading platform with concrete slab floor, a wide ground level metal-clad entry door with double metal-panel doors with one-pane windows above on the second and third levels. An I-beam used to hoist equipment into the building protrudes from the exterior wall just under the roof eave above the loading platform and upper level metal doors. The cotton mill interior is an open plan with three rows of regularly spaced round heavy timber columns, hardwood floors, heavy timber beams and exposed wood roof/floor decking. Cast metal plates attach the columns to the floor and to the ceiling beams. Metal plating has been added to protect and reinforce floor areas used for forklift circulation. The cotton mill housed the spinning operation on the third floor, carding and drawing on the second floor, and weaving on the first level. The top level of the south end extension contained spooling, winding, and warping departments. The west elevation of the cotton mill facing the mill race and South Yadkin River has tall, segmental-arched windows and several one- and two-story brick additions. A concrete loading dock and small, one-story, one-room brick addition is located on the south end of the west elevation. The large, two-story, brick picker room with one-story basement is connected to the center of the first and second levels of the cotton mill. North of the picker room is a one-story, low-pitched flat roof brick addition with segmental arch windows once used as an opening room and later as a dye house. Connected to the north wall of the one-story addition is the two-story brick engine room following by the two-story brick boiler room. These additions built in 1939 have a two-story interior space with concrete slab floors, segmental-arch windows, and flat built-up roofs supported by I-beams.

The two-story with full basement, brick Picker Room, located opposite the central tower on the west elevation on the cotton mill has a square form and low-pitch flat room. Separated from the Main Mill for fire protection, the Picker Room is built with massive reinforced concrete beams and columns and was originally connected to the main mill with just an enclosed corridor with alleys on either side. A freight elevator and storage rooms were added filling in some of the gap between the two buildings between 1940 and 1963. Sitting astride the mill race canal, the Picker Room basement housed the water turbines. These combined with the coal-fired steam turbines provided the necessary electricity to operate the factory. The picker room features square granite rock foundation blocks, tall segmental-arch windows, and hardwood and concrete slab floors. Rebuilt after the 1908 fire, the Picker Room was expanded on the north and south sides in 1932 as seen in the engineering plans of Sirrene & Co, J.E., PE, of Greenville, S.C. The southern extension used for yarn storage has a metal frame exterior window wall composed of twenty-four pane metal windows with center-winged sashes. The north picker room extension used for storage and office space has hardwood floors and twenty-four pane metal windows with center-winged sashes.

In 1905 the one-story brick cloth room building was completed. Rectilinear in form and located in-line north and slightly east of the north end of the cotton mill, the cloth room had segmental-arch windows and a low-pitched roof with a central, frame roof monitor. Used for cloth inspection, the original cloth room measured 103 by 200 feet. In 1907 the company built a two-story brick cloth room extension which measured 103 by 178 feet at the north end. From 1932 through 1967, the company continued to expand the building. A second story and a two-story twenty-two foot wide east addition was added to the original 1905 building in 1932 and a two-story brick addition built in 1948 connecting the north end of the cotton mill with the south end of the cloth room. The 1948 addition features fifteen-pane, metal, winged-sash windows with nine-pane transom, concrete sills, and flat roof. The cloth room became the finishing plant during the 1950s and a new, one-story brick dye house addition constructed on the north end and a three-story, flat roof, brick chemical storage addition with four-story, brick freight elevator tower on the west side at the northwest corner of the cotton mill. A concrete loading platform and large metal-clad entry door with a metal shed roof canopy is located just north of the chemical storage room addition. Three large I-beam frame structures supporting ventilation equipment and a three-story brick tower with upper level metal, winged-sash window are located on the northern west elevation. The cloth room/finishing plant interior features concrete slab ground level floors with concrete drainage trenches, structural I-beam columns and beams, and a combination of segmental-arch and flat-arch windows. The second level interior has hardwood floors and heavy-timber beams and columns. Most of the windows have been in-filled with brick with the exception of the second level west side wall which retains much of the 25-pane, metal, winged-sash windows with 10-pane, winged-sash transoms. Cloth inspection, finishing, and dyeing operations occurred in this part of the factory. The wide, central, frame roof monitor which was rebuilt in the 1930s was removed and roofed over in the 1980s.

The last expansions and renovations of the Cooleemee Cotton Mill occurred between 1963 and 1967 beginning with the construction of the finishing plant warehouse building east of the north end of the cloth room. Measuring 140 by 384 feet, the one- and two-story brick building has a rectilinear form and flat built-up roof. The south elevation has a large concrete

loading dock with shed metal roof canopy. The concrete driveway slopes down toward the loading dock approximately three to four feet to provide level off-and-on loading of materials. Six large overhead garage doors with two-panes of fire-proof wire glass provide access into the warehouse from the south side loading dock. Above the loading dock a horizontal row of small four-pane metal winged-sash windows with concrete sills provide some natural light to the second level interior. On the southeast corner, two-story brick extensions house a large freight elevator, metal stairwell and first and second-level restrooms. The east elevation facing Main Street features a mural of the Town Square which once occupied the site painted in 1978 and central and north end loading docks with brick wall and flat roof enclosures open to the north. The north elevation along Bridge Street is one-story with a row of small four-pane winged-sash windows and an brick loading dock extension with flat roof and flat roof metal canopy on the east side. The first level interiors are open with I-beam columns and beams, concrete slab floors on the south end first level, and a clear span second level with concrete slab floors, exposed metal roof decking supported by I-beams. An interior concrete ramp accesses the north end east side loading dock. Between the cloth room east wall and the finishing plant west wall, the company built the two-story, low-pitched flat roof, brick finishing plant addition in 1967. The addition connected the second floor interiors of the finished goods warehouse and cloth room/finishing plant giving the entire complex its present-day L-plan layout. The interior has a first level concrete slab floor with concrete drainage trenches and I-beam columns and beams. The second level has hardwood floors and I-beam columns and beams. The south and north exterior walls are solid without any window or door openings.

Opener Room **C** **ca. 1948**

One-story, concrete block on metal-truss foundation with flat, tar-and-gravel roof and 10-pane, metal, winged-sash windows with brick lintels and concrete sills; The one-room structure spans over the mill race just north of the picker room on the west side of the cotton mill.

Staging Room **C** **ca. 1948-1963**

One-story, metal-frame on metal-truss foundation with low-pitched, front-gable, metal roof; the structure has 15-pane, single-sash windows, sheet-metal siding, and wood plank floor boards. Spanning over the mill race west of the northwest corner of the cloth room, the building has a portion of the cotton shed warehouse brick wall against its southeast corner.

Gate Keeper's Building **C** **ca. 1963-1967**

A small, one-story square brick building with a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof, sash windows, and panel door located east of the mill office building and south of the finished goods warehouse at the gated driveway entrance on Main Street

MARGINAL STREET

Cooleemee Elementary School **ca. 1972-1974** **Noncontributing Building**
136 Marginal Street

One-story, brick building with flat built-up roof; The building has metal entry doors with plate-glass sidelights, small plate glass windows, a wide soffit glad with corrugated metal siding, and a flat roof metal entry canopy supported by slender metal posts. The interior houses five classroom suites with teaching stations, an administration wing, conference room, sick room, work area and library. It supports between 800-to-1000 students. The new school facility replaced the historic H-shaped brick Cooleemee School building at 174 Marginal Street which was torn down in 1974. The Cooleemee Fire Department station built in 1987 now occupies the site.

Cooleemee Journal Newspaper Building **ca. 1930-1940** **Contributing Building**
149 Marginal Street

One-story, one-room frame building with shed roof; The building features six-over-six sash windows, a two-panel front door with six-pane window above, and concrete block foundation. Metal awnings, shutters and a half-wall brick veneer

have been added to the front elevation. Formerly used as a cannery during World War II, the building was moved from behind the 1923 brick Cooleemee School building at 174 Marginal Street in1946 to house the newspaper office. The *Cooleemee Journal* newspaper began in 1906 when J. C. Sell, Sr. purchased the *Davie Times* paper and renamed it the *Cooleemee Banner* later the *Cooleemee Journal*. The mill company rented Mr. Sell and his family the mill houses at 158 and 162 Duke Street for their home and office. The Sells moved to 105 Joyner Street before 1920 and the newspaper office occupied several locations including the old frame school building on Watts Street until the Sells were able to locate it next to their house at 105 Joyner Street. After Mr. Sell's death in 1940, his widow Mrs. Ada Sell took over the business and continued to run the paper until she retired in 1956 turning it over to J.C. Sell Jr.'s wife, Maxine Alexander Sell. Maxine ran it for another fourteen years. In 1967, the paper was sold to the Salisbury Post. The business closed in 1972.

Cooleemee Elementary School Gymnasium Facility **ca. 1948** **Contributing Building**
156 Marginal Street

Two-story, brick building with front-gable and flat roofs has three sections. The front section is two stories with a front-gable roof accessed by a single metal entry door with a rounded brick arch with concrete keystone. A shallow front-gable frame canopy has been added over the arched doorway. Concrete steps framed by concrete-capped, stepped, knee-walls lead from a concrete walkway to the main entrance. Accents include horizontal bands of raised brick on the corners, two bands of concrete separated by a brick soldier course on the side wall elevations at the second floor level and a tall narrow louvered vent in the front gable end. The second section of the building is two-stories and has a narrow rectangular form with a flat built-up roof. This area provides vertical and horizontal circulation space between the front and rear sections. The third section is two stories with tall windows and has a front-gable roof. The second level of this section houses the gymnasium space built to seat 1000 people. A set of metal stairs with metal railing lead to a landing on top of a one-story, one-room brick extension. A pair of metal exterior doors with a flat-roof frame canopy provides a secondary means of egress from the second floor gymnasium interior on the east side while a frame handicap ramp and shed-roof-covered walkway serves the west side entries. The building features metal exterior doors and tall windows with metal lintels and brick sills. In addition to the gymnasium, the facility originally contained a lunchroom with seating for 150 students, a library and classrooms for home economics and industrial shop classes. Commercial plate glass windows and metal fascia and soffit trim have been added. The Cooleemee Elementary school still uses the gym, lunchroom and classroom spaces. The library was moved into the new facility in the 1970s.

Playground Building **N** **ca. 1990**

One-story, one-room frame building with front-gable roof, concrete slab floor, commercial plate glass windows and doors, vinyl siding and brick-veneer half-wall. Used by Cooleemee Elementary School for Pre-Kindergarten classes.

Cooleemee Fire Department: Station 14 **ca. 1987** **Noncontributing Building**
174 Marginal Street

One-story brick rectangular form building with flat roof. Front elevation features four large garage bays with twenty-pane overhead metal garage doors, a wide horizontal soffit clad with vertical metal siding, a metal entry door and two small plate glass windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The shallow soffit is partially supported by four brick pilasters with brick corbelling. A large concrete plaza connects the building to the street.

First Baptist Church **ca. 1948** **Contributing Building**
204 Marginal Street

Two- and three-story Colonial Revival-style brick church. T-plan with a front-gable roof sanctuary approximately thirty feet tall and a three-story side-gable roof rear classroom wing. A flight of six concrete steps with concrete-capped knee-walls and metal railing ascend to a wide pedimented front-gable roof portico supported by four eighteen-to-twenty foot tall Tuscan-order columns and two pilasters. The front entrance features a pair of three-panel doors with six-pane transom, pediment, and fluted pilasters. Five flat-arch front stained-glassed windows with concrete keystones and two small

rounded-arch stained-glass windows on the side walls light the interior of the entry vestibule. A five-pane ocular window is centered with the portico's front gable. A two-stage, octagonal-base, fifty foot tall steeple with polygonal spire intersects the ridgelines of the portico and main church front-gable roofs at the front exterior wall. The steeple is frame with tall narrow louvered vents and a copper-clad roof. The sanctuary has five, tall round-arched stained-glass windows with concrete keystones and sills on the east and west exterior walls. Small round-arch stained-glass windows above flat-arch windows on the side walls light the area between the sanctuary and the rear classroom wing. The classroom wing has one-panel with six-pane window above side entry doors with pediment and six-over-nine sash windows. A flat metal roof canopy supported by slender metal posts covers the walkway from the rear wing eastside entry door over to the parking lot area.

Mill Manager's House - Hoyle House **ca. 1903** **Contributing Building**
244 Marginal Street

Two-story frame L-plan house with one-story rear ell; A small rear hip roof connects the ridgeline of the side gable roof is to the slight lower ridgeline of the front gable roof wing. A wide hipped-roof front porch with six Tuscan-order columns and tongue-and-groove wood floor extends nearly entire front of the house. A flight of five concrete steps framed by concrete-capped stucco-brick knee walls access a pedimented front-gable roof portico supported by two Tuscan-order columns. The portico has two side trellises and is attached to the front porch roof in line with the original six-panel front entry door. The house has an interior center brick chimney, interior brick flue and brick foundation. A one-story, one-room rear extension and a one-story, two-room extension were added on the east and west sides of the rear ell and connect to the main roof of the two-story L-plan with large hip roofs. A one-story, one-room recessed extension with shallow hipped-roof is on the lower east elevation of the front gable wing and the rear shed-roof porch has been enclosed. Vinyl siding, vinyl and new sash windows have been added. The house sits on a large lot with mature deciduous shade trees, shrubbery and circular gravel driveway.

Originally built at 131 Church Street for the assistant mill manager and bookkeeper James W. Zachary in 1903, the house was moved in 1923. Mr. Zachary, who became manager of the Cooleemee Cotton Mill in 1916 following the death of his predecessor T.V. Terrell, had the house moved to its present location for the construction of the present two-story brick Mill Manager's House (See entry for 131 Church Street). After the Zacharys moved into the new Mill Manager's House, the company rented the house to Cooleemee's pharmacist, M. H. Hoyle and his family. The Cooleemee Drug Store began in 1903 and in 1905 moved into a brick building on the east side of The Square next to the post office near where the present-day Finished Goods Warehouse building at 336 Main Street now stands. In 1916 Marion Hudson Hoyle and his wife moved to Cooleemee and purchased the Cooleemee Drug Store. Mr. Hoyle ran the business for fifty-six years until his death in 1972.

Dye House Supervisor Norris Rabold House **ca. 1951** **Contributing Building**
254 Marginal Street

Type L; Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile Colonial Revival-style frame house with one-story rear ell. The house has a center hall plan, side gable roof, exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, arched louvered gable-end attic vents and a symmetrical front façade. A flight of three brick steps lead to a central front entry which features a pedimented portico. The portico roof has a round arch in the front gable end and is supported by paired Tuscan-order columns and two square pilasters. The front door is six-panel framed with fluted wood casement trim and an applied rounded arch with fan motif above. Two one-story, one-room, side-gable roof wings are located in the rear on either side of the rear ell. The eastside wing is a screened-in porch and the west side wing is an enclosed service porch. Vinyl siding, awnings, shutters, and vinyl six-over-six sash replacement windows have been added. The house is surrounded by mature deciduous trees, shrubbery, brick walkway and gravel driveway. Built in 1951for Mr. Norris Rabold, chemist and supervisor of the dye house laboratory, this is the last house constructed by the company.

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**

One-story, two-bay, frame with front gable roof, overhead garage doors and vinyl siding

Mill Manager James House **ca. 1947** **Contributing Building**
264 Marginal Street

Type L; Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile Colonial Revival-style brick house with one-story brick rear ell. The house has a center hall plan, side gable roof, exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, arched louvered gable-end attic vents and a symmetrical front façade. A flight of four brick steps lead to a central recessed front entry which features a segmental rounded-arch pediment framed by fluted pilasters and raised panel siding. The front door is six-panel. A one-story, one-room shed roof porch wing is located on the east side of the rear ell and a one-story, one-room, side-gable roof wing is on the west side of the rear ell connected with a shed roof enclosed breezeway. A large exterior brick chimney centers the end-gable of the rear wing. The rear walls of the porch wings have weatherboard and asbestos siding and the exterior brick walls and chimneys have been painted white. Six-over-six sash vinyl replacement windows and shutters have been added. Mature deciduous trees, shrubbery, concrete walkway and driveway surround the home. The house was built for mill manager John Leslie James in 1947.

Garage **C** **ca. 1947**
270 Marginal Street
Two-story, two-bay, frame with front gable roof and large one-bay, shed-roof side carport; The building features wood arches, double wood plank doors with strap hinges, six-over-six sash windows, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends. A set of side-mounted, exterior, frame stairs under the shed roof carport accesses the second-story.

Mill Superintendent T. C. Pegram House **ca. 1929** **Contributing Building**
276 Marginal Street

Type L; Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile Colonial Revival-style brick house with one-story brick rear ell. The house has a center hall plan, side gable roof, interior brick chimney, exterior brick flue, brick foundation, six-over-six sash windows, arched louvered gable-end attic vents and a symmetrical front façade. A flight of seven brick steps with metal railing lead to a central front entry which features a pediment portico. The portico roof has a rounded arch in the front gable end and is supported by two square tapered columns and two square pilasters. A one-story, hipped-roof porch with standing-seam metal roofing and grouped square-tapered posts is located on the east end gable side. A one-story, hipped roof extension with standing-seam metal roofing is located to the rear of the side porch wing. A rear recessed porch is located in the center end gable of the rear ell. The entry features weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, three-panel door with six-pane window above and a concrete slab stoop with front-gable roof, metal angle braces and railing. The louvered shutters appear to be original to the house. Mature deciduous trees, shrubbery, and asphalt driveway surround home. The panel front door has been altered with a stained-glass window insert. The house was built for mill superintendent T. C. Pegram who served under Mill Managers James Zachary and E. M. Holt until 1947.

Garage **C** **ca. 1933**
One-story, two-bay, frame garage with front gable roof with wood arch opening, weatherboards, and exposed rafter ends; a one-bay, frame, shed-roof carport has been added to the rear.

Storage Building **C** **ca. 1933**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, wood plank doors with strap hinges, exposed rafter ends and weatherboards

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, particle board siding and doors

First Baptist Church Parsonage **ca. 1923** **Contributing Building**
286 Marginal Street

Type G; One and one-half story bungalow parsonage with one-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Full-width engaged front porch supported by four tapered square wood posts with caps and bases set on concrete capped brick piers. A flight of six brick steps framed by concrete capped stepped brick knee-walls connect the front porch to a concrete sidewalk leading to the street. Distinctive features include a Craftsman-style one-pane front door with a six-pane window above and eight-over-one Craftsman-style sash windows. The central upper floor front shed roof dormer has original wood shingle siding, open triangular brackets and three eight-over-one sash windows evenly spaced. Two shed roof, one-story extensions are located on the east and west elevations. A central upper level shed roof protects the upper level window on the rear. The house lacks a chimney but a concrete block exterior flue is located on the rear elevation. The original brick foundation is intact and has a basement door located on the east side accessed by brick steps and covered by a gable roof supported by wood posts and angle brackets. The rear shed-roof porch has been enclosed and vinyl siding, replacement windows and a modern set of single-pane patio doors added to the rear ell.

Supervisor of Finishing, James D. McNeely House **ca. 1933** **Contributing Building**
296 Marginal Street

Type L; Two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile Colonial Revival-style brick house with one-story brick rear ell. The house has a center hall plan, side gable roof, interior brick chimney, exterior brick flue, brick foundation, six-panel front door with transom, six-over-six sash windows, arched louvered gable-end attic vents and a symmetrical front façade. A flight of six brick steps lead to a full-width porch. The porch has a hipped- roof supported by grouped square wood columns with caps, simple wood railing, and tongue-and-groove wood floor boards. A small, one-story, hipped-roof extension with standing-seam metal roofing is located on the east end-gable. A rear entry recessed porch is located in the center end gable of the rear ell. The entry features six-over-six sash windows, three-panel door with six-pane window above, tongue-and-groove wood board floor, brick steps with a metal pipe railing and a front-gable roof with wood angle braces. Vinyl siding has been added over the weatherboards. The house is surrounded by large evergreens, an expansive lawn and a few deciduous trees. Built for the supervisor of the mill finishing plant operation, James D. McNeely

Mill Superintendent J. L. Stroud House **ca. 1916** **Contributing Building**
316 Marginal Street

Type G; One-and-one-half story bungalow with one-story hipped-roof rear ell. Full-width engaged front porch supported by four sets of grouped wood posts set on concrete-capped brick piers; A flight of four concrete steps framed by concrete-capped brick knee-walls connect the porch to the front lawn. Features include three-over-one sash windows, one-panel front door with six-pane window above, and solid triangular roof brackets. A large shed roof dormer with a triple six-over-one sash window on the upper story is centered over the main entry. A smaller upper floor shed roof dormer with a single six-over-one sash window is centered on the rear roof elevation. A one-story sunroom wing with side-gable roof is located on the west side. The rear ell has a brick stoop with concrete slab floor and metal railing on the west side. Vinyl siding and a standing-seam metal roof have been added. Mature deciduous trees and a gravel driveway surround the home.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
317 Marginal Street

Type C-Altered; the original one-story, L-plan house faces Davie Street. A one-story, gable-roof wing was added to the side of the original front-gable wing. Subsequent one-story gable roof wings have been added to the rear of the first wing creating an L-plan triplex. The new wings which face Marginal Street have two entry doors, interior brick chimney, and modern sash and storm windows. A two-bay garage with overhead garage doors separate the middle wing from the west end wing. Parts of the exterior walls have been glad with a brick veneer half-wall base with aluminum siding above and the gable ends have vertical board and batten siding. Modern entry doors and shutters have been added.

MIDWAY STREET

House **ca. 1982** **Noncontributing Building**
110 Midway Street

One-story, side-gable roof ranch house with synthetic siding, modern sash windows and panel door

Pest House **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**
118 Midway Street

Type C; One-story L-plan house with rear one-story cross-gable roofed wing. Front porch posts have new decorative wood bracketing. Original four-over-four wood sash windows and five panel doors are intact. Vinyl shutters added. Built by the mill company to house and treat employees with smallpox and other contagious diseases, the house is located on a large open lot with mature deciduous shade trees, pond, fresh water spring and has a high degree of integrity.

Shed **C** **ca. 1900**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, three-panel door with six-pane window above, metal roofing, exposed rafter ends, brick foundation piers, vertical wood board siding and weatherboards in gable end.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
123 Midway Street

Type C; Vinyl siding, rear enclosures and replacement windows added. House moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
125 Midway Street

Type C; Porch roof supported by new wood posts and railing. Porch floor is new wood boards. Exterior brick chimney against side gable end, replacement windows and doors, front bay window, shutters, rear wood deck, rear enclosures and vinyl siding added; House moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967.

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, frame carport with shed roof

NEELY ROAD

House **ca. 1953** **Contributing Building**
121 Neely Road

One-story, three-bay wide, double-pile, front gable house with recessed front-corner porch; Original three-panel doors with six-pane window above, six-over-six sash windows, and interior brick flue; Recessed front corner porch has concrete slab floor and cast metal corner post; Metal awnings attached to porch roof and over the windows; concrete block foundation and steps; Rear porch wing with shed roof enclosed; new metal roofing and new wood railing added.

Friendship Baptist Church **ca. 1905** **Contributing Building**
157 Neely Road

One-story, front-gable, frame church with bell tower and entrance vestibule at front corner; Bell tower has a two-stage hipped- and pyramidal-roof design with spire and panel double entry doors with four-pane transom. Original six-over-six sash windows and stone foundation; Off-set front-gable addition on front-gable end built in 1952 and a one-story, shed

roof addition with concrete block foundation in rear. The church was moved from a location on nearby Wall Street in 1934.

Fellowship Hall **C** **ca. 1948**
One-story, front-gable concrete block building with panel entry doors, metal awning windows, and vinyl siding in the gable ends

North Cooleemee Elementary School **ca. 1952** **Contributing Building**
171 Neely Road

One-story, brick, H-plan school with hipped-roof central section and front-gable roofed side wings. Two recessed entrances on front of building. Original metal window openings have been boarded over. Original metal entry doors accessed by brick and concrete steps with metal pipe railing; Gable-end louvered attic vents; Built in 1952 by the Davie County School Board for area African American students replacing an earlier frame two-classroom Rosenwald School. The interior features five classrooms and a 200-seat auditorium/cafeteria which served 150 students. The school closed in 1967.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY 801 SOUTH

Church of God of Cooleemee **ca. 1955** **Contributing Building**
7692 NC Highway 801

One-story, brick, T-plan Gothic-style church with front-gable roof and side-gable rear wing; Vestibule with off-set front-gable roof and square brick corners piers. A flight of four brick steps lead to the pointed-arch entrance, modern single-pane entry doors with stained-glass window above and framed by yellow brick banding. Sanctuary has corner brick piers and spire. Features include pointed-arch stained-glass windows with yellow brick banding, brick buttresses, and a horizontal soldier course of yellow brick at finished floor level. The rear classroom wing has six-over-six sash vinyl replacement windows and modern entry door on the south gable end. A flight of brick steps with yellow brick capped knee-walls and modern turned wood railing lead to the side entrance stoop which has modern turned wood railing and a simple flat roof metal canopy supported by square metal posts. The roof has modern metal roofing. An expansive lawn with concrete walkways, asphalt circle driveway and rear asphalt gravel parking lot surround the church.

Church of God Parsonage **ca. 1979** **Noncontributing Building**
7704 NC Highway 801

One-story, L-plan, brick ranch with front-gable roof, sash windows, modern panel entry door with side-lights, and shutters

Yadkin Valley Telephone Building **ca. 1981** **Noncontributing Building**
7716 NC Highway 801

One-story, small concrete block building with flat roof.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1119 Building **ca. 1987** **Noncontributing Building**
7722 NC Highway 801

One-story, front-gable roof modular building with vinyl siding; Off-set, front-gable roof entry porch with tan brick columns, metal railing, and single-pane double entry doors.

House **ca. 1960** **Contributing Building**
7853 NC Highway 801

One-story, brick ranch with hipped-roof with interior brick chimney; Modern front door, picture window with sash side lights, and sash windows with diamond pattern mullions; Stone veneer added to base of front brick wall.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with front-gable roof

Workshop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, overhead garage door, and vertical wood siding

Commercial Storage Building **ca. 2000** **Noncontributing Building**
7895 NC Highway 801

Modular commercial metal building with front-gable roof and concrete slab floor; overhead garage doors

Methodist Church Parsonage **ca. 1920** **Contributing Building**
7915 NC Highway 801

Type G; One-and-one-half story bungalow with full-width engaged front porch and twin gable-roof rear ells. One-story, one-room, gable-roof side wing; Shed roof rear enclosed porch with center recessed entry. Large shed roof dormer with a triple sash window and a brick foundation. Replacement doors and windows, vinyl porch posts and railing, and rear metal roofing added. House sits on a high bluff with long gravel driveway and is surrounded by an expansive lawn and mature deciduous trees. The house was moved from beside the Cooleemee Methodist Church at 197 Main Street in the 1960s.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, frame with shed roof

Workshop **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, overhead garage door, and vinyl siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
7972 NC Highway 801

Type A; Cast metal porch posts and railing, concrete slab porch floor, aluminum siding, awnings, shutters, concrete block foundation and replacement doors and windows, and rear wood deck added. Rear shed roof porch addition.

Storage Building **C** **ca. 1940**
One-story, frame with front-gable roof, German siding, and replacement double plywood doors with a shed roof storage area with plank board siding attached to the side

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with shed metal roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
7975 NC Highway 801

Type B; Cast metal posts and railing, replacement sash windows, synthetic siding, and concrete block steps and foundation added. Rear enclosure

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
7983 NC Highway 801

Type B; New wood porch posts, railing, floor boards and lattice underpinning; Replacement windows; Vinyl siding and concrete block underpinning added; rear shed roof addition and rear shed roof open porch addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**

7991 NC Highway 801

Type B; New wood porch floor boards, posts, and railing; Vinyl siding, replacement windows, brick steps, and brick underpinning added; Shed roof rear addition and rear wood.

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, two-bay, frame garage with shed roof, wood arch opening, weatherboards and German siding, and exposed rafter ends.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
8019 NC Highway 801

Type B; Vinyl siding, metal roofing, replacement windows, shutters and brick foundation added; rear enclosures, rear wood deck and small hipped-roof rear porch addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
8027 NC Highway 801

Type B; Replacement windows and doors; Rear enclosures and rear wood deck; new brick foundation.

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Shed **C** **1898-ca.1911**
One-story, one-room, frame outbuilding with shed roof; a horizontal row of single four-pane sash windows, panel door, brick pier foundation

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
8033 NC Highway 801

Type B; Vinyl siding, replacement windows, shutters, vinyl porch posts, brick steps with cast metal railing, and brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame carport with front-gable roof

Legion Memorial Park Cemetery **ca. 1903** **Contributing Site**
NC Highway 801, East side

The site covers approximately eight acres of land and has a variety of vertical and horizontal granite, marble and concrete grave markers. The site is bordered and bisected by an asphalt drive and has a flag pole next to the main entrance. Brick-capped brick piers with curved wing walls support a cast metal arch over the entrance driveway with the name "LEGION MEMORIAL PARK." Small diamond shaped granite headstones set on-end is a popular form used to mark the graves of children. Small obelisk headstones and a three-tomb above ground marble crypt are also present. The cemetery grounds were used by mill company employees beginning in 1903 with the first official burial recorded in 1905. Many of the earliest grave markers tend to be for children with several dated in 1907. The first generation of Cooleemee adults buried at Legion Park was born as early as the 1830s and 1840s with names such as House and Miller. The earliest adult tombstones date from 1907-1908. The company serviced the grounds until it deeded the property to American Legion Post 54 in 1957.

PINE RIDGE ROAD

Tenant Farm House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
1031 Pine Ridge Road

Type C; Porch has a concrete slab floor, attached metal awning, and a modern front door which has been relocated to the front-gable wing. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, a rear shed roof addition, rear enclosures, rear off-set gable roof addition and some replacement windows have been added.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame with shed metal roof

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Two-bay; One-bay altered with doors removed and opening framed with German siding, three-panel door with four-pane window above, and two storm windows added

Tenant Farm House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
1045 Pine Ridge Road

Type A; Cast metal porch posts and asphalt shingle siding added. One of the two front doors is boarded over with plywood. Rear enclosures

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
155 Riverside Drive

Type A; New wood porch floor boards, posts, and railing. Replacement doors and windows, and stucco concrete block underpinning added. Rear shed roof addition.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
156 Riverside Drive

Type A; Front porch screened-in and has concrete slab floor. Vinyl siding, stucco concrete block underpinning, rear enclosures, and rear wood deck added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
161 Riverside Drive

Type A; Replacement windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
164 Riverside Drive

Type A; Vinyl siding, concrete slab porch floor, replacement windows, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
170 Riverside Drive

Type A; Asbestos siding, new wood porch floor, posts and railing. Replacement windows, concrete block underpinning, rear wood deck and rear enclosures added

Hairston's Shoals Farm House **ca. 1890-1898** **Contributing Building**
171 Riverside Drive

Two-story, three-bay, single-pile I-House with two-story gable-roofed rear ell; The three-quarter, hipped-roof front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railing and side mounted plywood handicap ramp. Rear enclosures, rear wood deck, and a rear modern entry door have been added. The house has a high degree of integrity and is surrounded by several mature deciduous shade trees. According to Cooleemee Historical Association research, this house pre-dates the construction of the mill town in 1898 and is associated with the Hairston's Shoals Farm. The mill company purchased the Hairston property in 1898 and used this house to board construction workers during construction of the dam. Afterwards the company rented the house along with the then newly constructed A-type houses at 155, 156 161 164 and 170 Riverside Drive for African American workers. Located just north of the mill dam, Riverside Drive was originally named "Dam Hill" as shown on a 1928 map of Cooleemee and was separated from the rest of the mill town. A 1934 Map of Cooleemee shows a newly built segregated African American housing block north of Cooleemee off NC Highway 801 later named Hickory Street. The mill company moved their African American employees from Riverside Drive to Hickory Street sometime between 1928 and 1934. The company built nine Type F front-gable roof houses next to two older existing mill houses, the Colored School and the Friendship Baptist Church to create the new neighborhood. Subsequently, this house and the other company houses on Riverside Drive were rented to white families.

Mobile Home **ca. 1980** **Noncontributing Building**
177 Riverside Drive

Single-wide mobile home with frame shed roof porch

Mobile Home **ca. 1980** **Noncontributing Building**
180 Riverside Drive

Single-wide mobile home with frame stoop and concrete block underpinning

WATT STREEET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
105 Watt Street

Type C; Porch has concrete slab porch floor, cast metal posts and railing. Aluminum siding, awnings, shutters, brick foundation added. Rear gable-roof addition and rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, two-bay, frame garage; vertical wood siding added in gable end

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
106 Watt Street

Type I; Asbestos siding, cast metal posts, aluminum awnings, and rear deck wood added. Porch enclosure

Shop **C** **ca. 1953**
One-story, frame front-gable roof shop with asbestos shingles, metal door and fixed glass window.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
112 Watt Street

Type C; Porch has new wood posts and floor boards; Vinyl siding and brick underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
113 Watt Street

Type C; Porch roof has attached metal awning. Vinyl siding and brick foundation added. Rear gable-roof addition, rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, large one-bay, frame with shed roof, wood arch; plywood siding added

Workshop **C** **1898-ca.1911**
One-story, frame outbuilding with shed roof, weatherboards, single sash four-pane window, panel door; Side shed recessed roof addition with panel door built 1898-1911; plywood siding added

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room, frame with front-gable roof and plywood siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
118 Watt Street

Type C; Front porch enclosed; Asbestos and vinyl siding, awnings, brick foundation, rear wood deck and replacement windows added. Twin rear gable-roof ells with enclosed rear shed roof porch

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1900**
One-story, one-room, frame with front-gable roof and plywood siding

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room, frame with front-gable roof and plywood siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
119 Watt Street

Type C; Front porch screened-in with new wood posts, railing, floor boards and handicap ramp. Brick foundation, Masonite siding, awnings, shutters, replacement windows added. Rear addition with shed roof and attached rear new wood porch with flat metal canopy roof

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; one door missing; Shed roof storage area on side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
123 Watt Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, aluminum awnings, brick foundation added. Rear shed roof screened-in porch; rear new wood porch with shed roof; rear enclosures

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, one-room, frame with side-gable roof, vertical wood siding and double doors

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
124 Watt Street
Type C; New wood porch floor boards, posts and brick steps; Asbestos siding and brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
128 Watt Street
Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, and railing. Aluminum siding, awnings, replacement windows, and brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Noncontributing Building**
131 Watt Street
Type C; Front porch enclosed. Vinyl siding, awnings, replacement doors and windows and brick/concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof additions

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
135 Watt Street
Type C; New wood porch floor boards, posts and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, treated and concrete block underpinning added.

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
136 Watt Street
Type C; Front porch has concrete slab floor and vinyl posts. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows, and brick foundation added. Rear addition with shed roof and attached screened-in porch.

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room frame prefabricated with gambrel roof

Cooleemee Presbyterian Manse **ca. 1931** **Contributing Building**
139 Watt Street
Type G; bungalow. The house features front and rear central second-story front-gable roof dormers with vinyl siding, gable and dormer triangular brackets, a fifteen-pane wood front door, and brick exterior with exterior chimney and interior flue. It has a full-width engaged porch with full height brick-capped columns and concrete steps with brick-capped knee-walls. The rear porch is screened-in, windows replaced, and a concrete slab front porch floor added.

Cooleemee Presbyterian Church **ca. 1945** **Contributing Building**
147 Watt Street

Gothic Revival-style brick front-gable church with polygonal apse; a flight of five concrete steps with concrete-capped brick knee-walls lead to a shallow front-gable roof brick entry vestibule which features brick corbelling and a three-course recessed, sand-colored brick, gothic archway with colored-glass transom window over double six-panel entry doors. Other church architectural details include textured, colored-glass windows with sand-color brick window sills and gothic arches; brick buttresses with triangular concrete caps on side elevations; and octagonal steeple and spire set on a square base. A side-mounted front-entry concrete handicap ramp with metal railing, rear entry shed roof metal canopy, and a rear gable-roof enclosed breezeway to the Fellowship Hall Building added.

Scout Hut **C** **ca.1937** **See entry for 142 Joyner Street**

Fellowship Hall **C** **ca. 1956**
Two-story, front gable, frame building with full brick masonry ground floor; Vinyl siding and replacement windows added. Enclosed front-gable sky-walk connecting to rear of church

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
157 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch replaced with front gable stoop with concrete slab floor and new wood posts. Vinyl and wood shingle siding, replacement doors and windows, concrete block underpinning added. Rear addition with shed roof; rear enclosure and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
160 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood posts and concrete slab floor. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows, concrete foundation added. Rear shed roof addition

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Two-story, two-bay frame with front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, wood arches, German siding; New vertical wood board doors, replacement sash windows and shutters added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
164 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal posts and railings. Vinyl siding, shutters, brick underpinning, replacement doors and windows added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
169 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood posts, railing and concrete slab floor. Replacement windows, concrete block underpinning and exterior concrete block flue added. Rear concrete slab patio; Rear addition with shed roof; Rear enclosure

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Carport **C** **ca. 1953** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay with bent sheet-metal roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
170 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood and cast metal posts, new wood railing and floor boards. Replacement windows, concrete block steps, and pressed-metal underpinning added. Rear addition with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
175 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood posts, railing and concrete slab floor. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear shed and gable-roof additions; Rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
176 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railings, and brick steps with concrete-capped brick knee-walls. Aluminum siding, brick foundation, front picture window with sash side lights added. Rear shed roof addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
180 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, stucco brick underpinning and front steps added. Shed roof rear addition with attached new wood porch

Workshop **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, frame, front-gable building with two-bay, front-gable carport attached on front

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
181 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, new wood and cast metal posts and cast metal railing. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
186 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, new wood posts and railings and side mounted concrete block steps. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows, and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures; Small prefabricated metal storage building close to rear of house

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
189 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railings. Aluminum siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows, awnings, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear stoop with concrete slab floor and cast metal railing

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room frame with gambrel roof

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay with shed metal roof and V posts

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
192 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railings and side mounted new wood steps. Masonite siding, replacement windows and doors, concrete block foundation, metal roof added. Rear enclosures and rear wood stoop

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
193 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railings. Aluminum siding, shutters, concrete block foundation and replacement windows added. Rear enclosures and rear concrete block steps with cast metal railing

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
198 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railing and new side mounted wood steps. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows, pressed metal and wood lattice underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Garage **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, two-bay, frame with side-gable roof and overhead garage doors; concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
199 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards with cast metal posts, railings, brick steps with stone veneer. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation added. Rear gable-roof addition and rear wood deck

Carport **N** **ca. 2000** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame with front-gable roof; concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
203 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal and new wood posts, railings, and side mounted concrete block steps. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, metal roof and concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood handicap ramp

Workshop **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, concrete block, front-gable building with shed roof storage building on the side

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1990**
One-story, one-room frame with gambrel roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
204 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railing and concrete steps with stepped concrete block knee-walls and is screened-in. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, shutters, concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof additions; House moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967.

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, metal frame with shed roof; Asphalt driveway

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
209 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railings and side mounted wood steps. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, stucco concrete-block underpinning added; Rear shed and gable-roof additions; Rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
210 Watt Street

Type C; Front porch has cast metal porch posts, railings and brick steps. Brick foundation added. Rear enclosures; House moved from Main Street between 1963 and 1967.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
216 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor board, railing, posts and steps mounted to side. Vinyl siding, concrete block underpinning, replacement windows added. Rear enclosures

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room frame with front-gable roof with flat roof metal canopy on side

Garage **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, two-bay, frame with shed roof, overhead garage doors, and particle board siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
222 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal porch posts, railing and brick steps. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows and doors, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures and attached frame shed roof covered walkway

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Vinyl siding, modern front panel door and shed roof frame storage room with carport addition on side

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, metal frame with arched roof; Asphalt driveway

Workshop **N** **ca. 2000**
Tall one-story, metal-frame, front-gable building with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
226 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railing and brick steps. Vinyl siding, awnings, shutters, brick foundation added. Rear shed roof addition and rear wood deck

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, frame with shed roof

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, one-room concrete block with shed roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
227 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts and railing. Replacement windows and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
234 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts, railing and brick side mounted steps. Aluminum siding, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear addition with shed roof and exterior concrete block flue; Brick retaining wall along street

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
235 Watt Street

Type A; Replacement doors and windows, awnings, concrete block underpinning added. Rear side gable wing circa 1898-1911; Rear enclosure and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
239 Watt Street

Type A; Concrete slab porch floor, cast metal posts and railings. Aluminum siding, replacement windows and doors, awnings, and brick foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
240 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards and posts. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, shutters, concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Missing door

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
245 Watt Street

Type A; Concrete slab porch floor, cast metal posts and railings. Aluminum siding, shutters, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures, rear wood deck and concrete steps with cast metal railing

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N

Carport **N** **ca. 1980** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
246 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts and railings. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Concrete block retaining walls, rear enclosures and rear wood deck

House **ca. 2012** **Noncontributing Building**
251 Watt Street

One-story, frame with hipped-roof; Front-gable stoop with concrete slab floor, brick steps, wood railing and fluted metal posts; Concrete block foundation and vinyl siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
252 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has cast metal posts and railings. Shutters, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Storage Building **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story prefabricated, metal

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
256 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch has new wood floor, posts, railing and side mounted wood steps. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, awnings, brick underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear concrete slab porch with cast metal posts

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Doors missing and shed roof storage area on side

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
257 Watt Street

Type A; Concrete slab porch floor and new wood posts and railing. Concrete block foundation, some new paired windows and partial metal roofing added. Rear shed roof addition

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
264 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch new wood floor boards, posts and railings. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, concrete block underpinning added. Chimney removed above roofline. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck with handicap ramp

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, frame with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
268 Watt Street

Type A; Cast metal posts and railings. Aluminum siding, shutters, awnings, replacement windows, concrete block foundation added. Rear shed roof addition and rear wood deck

Mill House **ca. 1940-1953** **Contributing Building**
272 Watt Street

Type I mill house; Asbestos siding, shutters and awnings added. Side gable porch screened-in with wood lattice railing

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Vinyl siding, doors missing and shed roof storage area on side added.

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
278 Watt Street

Type A; Front porch screened-in and has new wood floor boards, posts, railing and side mounted wood steps. Replacement windows, awning, and concrete block underpinning added. Rear enclosures and rear concrete block exterior flu

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**
One-story, prefabricated, frame with gambrel roof

Storage Shed **N** **ca. 1980**
One-story, frame with shed roofs

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
292 Watt Street

Type A; Cast metal porch posts, railings and brick steps. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear brick stoop with concrete slab floor

YADKIN STREEET

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
106 Yadkin Street

Type C; Concrete slab porch floor, vinyl porch posts and railing. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement windows and door, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, large one-bay, frame with shed roof; Vinyl siding, storm windows and overhead garage door added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
107 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, posts, railings and brick steps. Metal roof, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
112 Yadkin Street

Type C; Brick steps, brick foundation and some replacement windows added. Rear enclosures

Smokehouse **C** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M

Privy **C** **1898-ca.1911**
One-room, frame with shed roof and German siding

Storage Building **N** **ca. 2000**

One-story, frame with front-gable roof and vertical wood board siding

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
115 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, vinyl posts and railing. Vinyl siding, some replacement windows, concrete block foundation, metal roof added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck; low, brick-capped retaining wall at street

Garage **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, large, one-bay, frame with front-gable roof; Vinyl siding added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
118 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch new wood floor boards and cast metal posts; Asbestos siding, concrete block foundation added. Rear enclosures

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
119 Yadkin Street

Type C; Aluminum siding, brick steps and foundation, replacement doors and windows, shutters added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck; Concrete block retaining wall along street; Concrete walkway

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, two-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
124 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has concrete slab floor, cast metal posts, railing and brick steps. Front porch hipped roof replaced with engaged shed extended to corner with wood handicap ramp on side. Vinyl siding, shutters, replacement doors and windows; Exterior brick chimney added to left side gable end.

Smokehouse **N** **1898-ca.1911**
Type M; altered with concrete block

Garage **N** **ca. 1920-1953**
One-story, large, one-bay, frame with shed roof; altered with concrete block added

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
125 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood board floor, cast metal posts, railing and brick steps. Front porch hipped roof replaced with engaged shed extended to corner with attached metal awning. Shutters, replacement doors and windows; Rear shed roof addition; Rear shed roof enclosed porch addition; Low brick wall along street and brick walkway; 1950s era brick and synthetic stone exterior siding

Car Shed **C** **ca. 1920-1953**
Type N; Two-bay; modern panel door and vinyl siding added to one bay

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**

One-story, two-bay, metal-frame with flat roof; concrete driveway

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
130 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, cast metal posts and railings. Vinyl siding, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation added. Rear enclosures and rear wood deck

Carport **N** **ca. 1990** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, prefabricated, metal with front-gable roof

Mill House **1898-ca.1911** **Contributing Building**
131 Yadkin Street

Type C; Front porch has new wood floor boards, cast metal posts, railings and brick steps. Aluminum siding, replacement doors and windows, brick foundation added. Gable-roofed addition to side-gable wing prior to 1969; Rear enclosures; Low brick wall along street

Carport **N** **ca. 1970** **Structure**
One-story, one-bay, metal frame with flat metal roof and concrete slab

A General Statement about Archeological Potential

The structures are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, privies, wells, chicken coops, and other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the contributing structures. Information concerning the development and evolution of viable urban and mill village farmsteads, land-use patterns, urban horticultural and animal husbandry practices, social standing and mobility, ethnicity, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structures. At this time no investigations have been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Industry
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance
1898-1969

Significant Dates
1898 (mill company house construction)
1899 (mill construction)
1953 (mill company sells company owned houses)
1962 (Erwin Mills sold to Burlington Industries)
1963 (Town Square demolished for Finishing Goods Warehouse construction)
1969 (cloth production ends)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Ladshaw and Ladshaw, Engineers, Spartanburg, SC
J.E. Sirrine & Company, Engineers, Greenville, SC
F.P. Sheldon & Son, Engineers and Architect, Hartford, Conn.
Geo. Watts Carr, Architect, Durham, NC
WM. M. Piatt and Davis, Engineers, Durham, NC
C. Murray Nelson, Architect, Durham and Raleigh, NC
Tucker and Laxton, Contracting Engineers, Charlotte, NC
Willard C. Northup, Architect, Winston Salem, NC

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located six miles south of Mocksville, the county seat, in the Jerusalem Township, the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for industry and community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture and is of local significance. Cooleemee's impact on the population, economy, and society of rural Davie County led surveyor and timber man Samuel Jesse Tatum's nineteen-year-old nephew Jake Eaton to write in his 1899 diary, "Went to the Shoals with Uncle Sam Tatum, that place bids fair to be the New York City of Davie County."

Organized in 1899 as the Cooleemee Water, Power, and Manufacturing Company by B. Frank Mebane and his brother George, Cooleemee was the second textile venture created by tobacco magnate Benjamin Newton Duke and William Allen Erwin, principals of Erwin Cotton Mills Company of Durham, North Carolina. The original textile mill building was designed by Spartanburg, South Carolina engineering firm Ladshaw and Ladshaw in 1899. Renamed Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Mill No. 3 in 1906, the company produced mattress tickings and covert cloth for the domestic market and flannels for the growing Chinese export market. Like other many textile mill operations constructed between 1885 and 1915, Cooleemee was part of a new generation of larger mills built by industrialists that transformed the piedmont region of North Carolina into the leading textile producer in the world.

Built at the fall line known as The Shoals on the South Fork of the Yadkin River, Cooleemee follows development patterns for water powered textile mills and mill towns located in rural areas which required the construction of company-owned houses, town infrastructure, and commercial and community facilities to support the hundreds of workers employed by the factory. The majority of Cooleemee's well- preserved community of mill houses are on five long street grids which radiate from the 600,000 square foot three-story brick cotton mill located on the river in the southwest corner of the district. The massive mill is an excellent example of early twentieth century slow-burn industrial architecture with heavy-timber structural beams and columns, rows of tall segmental-arch windows, and Romanesque-style brick central tower and end towers on the front elevation. The Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District contains over 300 company-built dwellings which fall generally into twelve house types built in three distinct time periods. The earliest, dating from 1898 to ca. 1911, are the Type A and Type C one-story, cross-gable-roof, L- and T- plan dwellings and the Type B and Type H two-story, I-house dwellings. Set on regular lots with ample back yards, many of these homes still retain their original company-built Type M smokehouses and Type N car sheds. The middle period from ca. 1916 to 1934 shows the influence of the Craftsman-style architecture popular at the time. These include the Type G bungalows, the Type E clipped-gable supervisor houses, the 1923 Mill Manager's House at 131 Church Street which is a fine example of a Craftsman Four Square, and the Type F front-gable African American mill worker houses on Hickory Street. During the last period of mill company residential construction from ca. 1940 to 1953, three architectural forms are used: the Type I simple gable front houses, the Type J and K Minimal Traditional houses, and the Type L Colonial Revival-style house

Nearly the entire original historic mill town is included in the historic district. In addition to company-built housing, the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District contains many contributing community and commercial resources including the largely intact Cooleemee textile mill, warehouses and 1900 stone dam; six historic churches dating from ca. 1905 to ca. 1955; the former company farm manager's house and a portion of company farm land; the 1948 Cooleemee School Gymnasium facility; the 1952 African American North Cooleemee Elementary School; the 1949 Bath House and Olympic-size pool and Legion Memorial Park Cemetery.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the mill complex and first phase of housing in 1898 and ends in 1969 with the halting of cloth production by Burlington Industries at its Cooleemee plant. Exceptional significance after 1964 is not claimed as the mill production continued as it had historically, and the end of production date best reflects the vital role the active mill played in the community's industrial history. For seventy-one years Cooleemee served as the economic engine of Davie County, thus having a major impact on its people, agriculture, industry, commerce and education.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

Industry Context

Cooleemee's establishment came at the height of the "New South" movement known in North Carolina as the "Cotton Mill Campaign." Intended to rehabilitate the region's economy through industrialization, the philosophy garnered widespread support from Piedmont newspapers who tirelessly promoted textile manufacturing as a means to improve the general well-being of the state. While local capital and local labor had long distinguished the North Carolina's textile industry, after 1885 a new set of leaders and a new level of maturity emerged. Engineers, civic and business leaders such as Daniel Augustus Tompkins, Stuart W. Cramer, Benjamin N. Duke, William A. Erwin, James W. Cannon, and John M. Odell led the industry into an era of

unprecedented growth with the number of textile mills in North Carolina growing five-fold between 1885 and 1915. [Glass, TINC, pp. 30-34]

Typical of many towns during the state's Cotton Mill Campaign, Salisbury's effort to build a local textile mill took on the dimensions of a religious revival. In 1887, Francis Murdoch, an Episcopal priest, led the formation of the Salisbury Improvement Association, taking subscriptions to raise capital in amounts as little as twenty-five cents in value. Highlighting the plight of the poor, especially in the surrounding countryside, they argued that what was needed were jobs, not handouts. Before long a sum of $63,000 in capital had been raised from both leading businessmen and ordinary community citizens. The Salisbury Cotton Mill was constructed and in the next ten years, it was followed by the building of the Vance Cotton Mills, the Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company, the Rowan Knitting Company and many others. In ten years, Rowan County became the Tar Heel state's ninth largest textile producer. [Rumley, p. 205]

In his 1906 book about this enormous change, Holland Thompson wrote, "When an old state…builds almost two hundred cotton mills within twenty years" and a migration of "150,000 to 200,000 persons…from the country…where they and their ancestors have lived for more than a century, to live in towns or factory village and receive their pay in wages…evidently a great change is indicated." [Thompson, pp. 1-2] The effect was staggering. From 1885 to 1915, the number of spindles in North Carolina grew from 200,000 to 3.8 million and the number of looms from 2,500 to 67, 288. The number of workers in the state grew from 10,000 employed in spinning, weaving and hosiery mills to 51,000. [Glass, TINC, p. 34] By 1923, North Carolina overtook Massachusetts as the nation's leading textile-producing state in the value of its product and the piedmont region was the core of the industry. [Glass, TINC, p. 57]

Attracting families used to the relative independence and self-sufficiency of the farm to work in a factory meant mill owners had to offer an acceptable social contract with improved livelihoods and living environments while accommodating the cultural traditions and tastes of prospective rural workers. First and foremost, this meant offering the family steady employment and more security than farm life of that era afforded. There was an expectation that several members of the family would have employment, as was customary on the farm. Farmers were aware of prevailing wages for farm and other labor rates, expecting a fair wage for a day's work, at a time when a "day" was reckoned from "sun-up to sun-down." Those coming to a mill town or village expected to carry on their traditions of independence in personal affairs, child-rearing, neighborly relationships, and worship. Coming from a lifestyle of self-reliance and self-respect, those migrating to New South's mill villages and towns expected to be able to preserve their dignity no matter where they fit in to this emerging social order. In turn, mill management expected mill workers to show up to work on time, abide by company rules, remain sober on the job and refrain from behavior that was viewed by the company as detrimental to community welfare. Tensions within the fabric of this social arrangement remained throughout the era of mill company-owned towns and villages.

Mill towns and villages were essentially small urban areas that were intentionally built with a rural atmosphere, being as self-contained as were necessary. If there were no schools or stores, it was necessary to build them. As Brent Glass explains in his work "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public' Place," "Mill villages filled a necessary role in tempering industrialism's harsh demands with a good measure of common-sense humanism. While scale and layout of the village was intended to recall rural forms, practicality required that all goods and services and all social interactions could be reached without public or private transportation." [Glass, p. 147] Mill builders had no choice but to provide housing if few or none existed within walking distance of the factory. The ability for workers to grow and raise much of their own food, live in a house with

similar dimensions to ones in the countryside, while earning a cash wage was paramount to the model's success. [Hall, p. 3]

> "As an institution, the company-owned villages in the South have had the practical authority of usefulness. Cotton mills have jobs for men and women and in the early days for children.... The people, largely tenant or mountain farmers, come to the mill without funds, and wages were low. They had neither the habits of, nor capital for, home ownership, and they did have the habit of mobility. And so, as nothing else could have done, the company village furnished workers to the mills and housing to the workers." [Herring, p. 6]

As North Carolina's textile industry mushroomed, its new mills outpaced their northern counterparts by tooling up with the latest textile technology like ring spinning and the newest automatic looms. [Glass, TINC, p. 35] A debate arose over the best way to power piedmont textile mills. Despite the growing industry trend to employ steam power, and a smaller trend to locate mills in urban centers such as Charlotte, Greensboro, and Durham, some mill men including Duke and Erwin, continued to seek rural sites with available water power to develop. These included R.R. Haynes' large project at Cliffside in Rutherford County and the large 1897 mill at Weldon in today's Roanoke Rapids. [Glass, TINC, p. 27] Waterpower sites allowed the Dukes to reap handsome profits from their textile investments but served also as a springboard for an even more lucrative fortune: hydro-electric power. For the last years his life, James "Buck" Duke managed both the family's textile and electric power businesses out of Charlotte, promoting electric power to other mill owners as the "fuel of the future." By 1920, North Carolina's industries were being provided 600,000 horsepower annually by Duke's Southern Power Company. [Glass, TINC, p. 57-58]

Historical Background

"Cooleemee is built upon an ancient place of human habitation." Called "Mooniseep" meaning shallow water crossing, Native Americans used "The Shoals" on the South Yadkin River as far back as 8,000 years ago. [Rumley, p. 18] In the late 1700s and early 1800s, settlers from Pennsylvania of English, German and Scotch-Irish descent with family names such as Morgan, Boone and Pearson came down the Great Wagon Road to the area of old Rowan County known as the "Forks of the Yadkin" in search of land for cultivation and built farms, plantations and small settlements. [Wall, pp. 21-82] The "Forks" referred to the confluence of the Yadkin and South Yadkin rivers.

One of the first written records of The Shoals was in 1777 when William Frohock obtained a license from the Rowan Court of Quarterly Session to "build a mill on or near the Shoals on the South Yadkin." [Rumley, p. 18; Robinson, et al, p. 4] The large natural outcrop of granite and the twenty-two foot natural fall made the location an ideal site for a dam and water-powered mill. [Robinson, et al, pp. 1-2] "After the Revolution, Richmond Pearson lived at 'The Shoals,' where he became a very influential man and the place became known as 'Pearson's Falls.'"[Robinson, et al, p. 5] Pearson served as the captain of the Liberty Militia unit from the "Forks of the Yadkin" section of old Rowan County. After the American Revolution he owned over 10,000 acres of land on both sides the South Yadkin River and served in the North Carolina General Assembly. His son, Jesse, fought in the War of 1812 in Alabama under General Andrew Jackson Alabama against the Creek Indians who sided with the British. Jesse Pearson took the surrender of the Creek "Kulami" ("where the white oaks grow") village near present-day Montgomery and brought back that name, "Cooleemee," to his Davie County plantation on the Yadkin River. [Rumley, p. 405]

The Pearsons were Whigs who vigorously advocated for backcountry "public improvements," including making the state's rivers navigable to the sea. In July, 1818, an advocate for public improvements and manufactures in the western section, Archibald Murphey, joined Pearson and fifteen other stockholders to form the Yadkin Navigation Company. To it, the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated $25,000, although it ultimately failed two attempts to connect the Yadkin to the sea. Major Peter Hairston, at that time representing Stokes County in the General Assembly, was an enthusiast about the river's potential. Having purchased the Cooleemee Plantation on the Yadkin River in 1817 from the Pearsons, Hairston became involved in the navigation effort. [Wall, 95-97].

In 1837 Charles Fisher and Samuel Lemly of Salisbury purchased The Shoals property on the South Yadkin from Richmond Pearson's son, Giles. An 1837 article in the *Carolina Watchman* quoted them as saying, "We would rather have a factory there than at any other point we ever saw or heard of." [Robinson, et al, p. 7] Elected to the State Senate in 1821, Charles Fisher followed in Murphey's footsteps as a prominent advocate for public improvements in the piedmont backcountry--pushing for road construction and education. His greatest thrust was for the creation of a state textile industry and Fisher became Chairman of the Select Committee on Textiles in 1827 [Rumley, p. 24; Glass, TINC, p. 9-10] He practiced what he preached. To the Pearson grist mill, Fisher added an iron foundry, a sawmill, and possibly a small cotton mill at the site. The iron foundry produced antebellum textile machinery which was rare in North Carolina at the time. Following his father's death in 1849, Fisher's son, Charles F. Fisher, purchased or inherited The Shoals. Charles F. Fisher succeeded John Motley Morehead as president of the Western North Carolina Railroad in 1858. Morehead, who served as Governor of North Carolina from 1841-1845, built several textile mills including Leaksville in Rockingham County, and like Fisher sought to bring the "industrial revolution into North Carolina's backcountry." [Glass, TINC, pp. 10-11, 24-25] On July 21, 1861, Col C.F. Fisher was killed in the first battle of the Civil War at Manassas [Rumley, p. 26] That year Col. S. L. Fremont, commander of the North Carolina coastal defenses, oversaw the construction of Fort Fisher near the port of Wilmington, which he named after his fallen friend. [Robinson, et. al, p. 10]

Following Col. Fisher's death, "The Shoals" were purchased by Davie County plantation owner Peter W. Hairston. Before the Civil War, the Hairston family had been was one of the largest slave holders in the upper South with estates in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and Stokes County, North Carolina. The 4,200-acre Cooleemee Plantation on the Yadkin River was worked by 400 slaves. After the Confederacy's defeat, Peter W. Hairston moved to Baltimore to set up a company dealing in tobacco and cotton. He died in 1889, leaving his widow Fannie with considerable debt.

While plantations dotted the river bottoms in this area, they were not typical of the agricultural mode of production in Davie County. Formed out of Rowan County in 1836, Davie County was typical of North Carolina's western Piedmont with nine out of ten people engaged in farming as yeoman farmers or tenants. Prior to the Civil War, seventy-eight per cent of the white families in the county did not own slaves, and those who did held very few. The small numbers of Davie County's large plantations were located mainly along the Yadkin and South Yadkin Rivers. [Wall, p. 145] Davie County was sparsely populated with a total population of 8,494 in 1860. [Wall, p. 123] Following the Civil War, its major crops were wheat and corn and in 1880 less than 2,000 acres of the county's farm land was planted in commercial crops. [Rumley, p. 159] When Cooleemee's construction began in 1898, Mocksville, Davie's county seat, was described as a quiet country town having a population of only 700 people. [Wall, p. 271]

Cooleemee: History of a Mill Town

In an October 30, 1928 letter to Cooleemee's Weave Room overseer, J. D. Goins, William A. Erwin, President of Erwin Mills, took personal responsibility for the decision to build Cooleemee writing, "That section of the state was a wild one—without schools and without religious influence almost entirely. In active charge of our company affairs, I, personally, had the village built, and it was through me that the company has spent thousands of dollars in the promotion of education, moral uplift, and religion, and I know that you and others can testify to this fact." [Erwin Papers, Box 58, Vol. 345-349, Perkins Library, Duke University]

With the West Durham-based Erwin Cotton Mills Company's investments garnering around a fifty percent return around the turn of the century, Erwin, backed by Duke, set his sights on a location known as The Shoals in Davie County to build the company's next textile mill--a place that would soon be named Cooleemee. Capitalizing on the world's craze for machine-made cigarettes, the Duke family of Durham, North Carolina, including father Washington and sons, James Buchanan and Benjamin Newton, had gone from country tobacco farmers to billionaire industrial titans in 1890, controlling ninety-five percent of the cigarette industry. [Durden, p. 139; Rumley, p. 9] Flush with cash, B. N. Duke channeled a portion of family investments into the burgeoning textile industry. Earlier in 1892, Duke had engaged William A. Erwin, grand-nephew of textile pioneer Edwin M. Holt and general manager/treasurer of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills in Alamance County, to head up his new enterprise. [Durden, pp. 128-29]

Making a decision to build by 1898, B. N. Duke and William Erwin of Durham set things in motion to make Cooleemee one of their most ambitious and successful textile projects. To handle land purchases and oversee construction of Erwin Cotton Mills' second textile venture, they engaged B. Frank Mebane. His textile experience began in 1892 when he became manager of his wife's grandfather, Governor John Motley Morehead's, consolidated family textile interests. Before Cooleemee, Mebane had built the Spray Mill and operated the Leaksville Mill in Rockingham County. [Rumley, p. 13] Frank's brother, George, was also brought in to the business venture.

Assisting the Mebane brothers was Fannie's son, Frank Hairston. From a prominent local family, Hairston was a local Justice of the Peace who was tapped to become an officer of the Cooleemee Water, Power, and Manufacturing Company. Hairston helped Mebane acquire land and back-water rights from dozens of property owners on both sides of the South Yadkin River. [Davie County Register of Deeds; C. M. Miller Cooleemee Cotton Mills Map, 1903, THC; Rumley, p.43] Frank Hairston was also the wagon master for the Cooleemee Cotton Mill, a position which in the era of horse and wagons put him in charge of construction site logistics. [Twelfth U.S. Census, Jerusalem Township, 1900 database, THC]

At the heart of Cooleemee was the land purchased in 1899 from Mrs. Fannie Hairston's Shoals Farm known also as "Fishers Ford" or "Fisher Mills or Shoals Tract." [Photocopy, 1887 Davie County Map, J. A. Alderman, THC; Robinson, et. al, p. 12] This 532-acre property included the old Pearson/Fisher grist mill, wooden dam, and mill race. The Shoals offered the twenty-two-foot natural fall line of the South Yadkin River as a source of waterpower; thousands of acres of cheap, undeveloped land with virgin timber, clay, as well as granite resources; and the type of labor force that Erwin Mills routinely sought: "thrifty, though small farmers and poor, and conditions favoring the securing of good operatives." [B. N. Duke Letter Books, Perkins Library, Duke University]

For the far-sighted Dukes, a water power site also offered opportunities beyond textile manufacturing for future hydroelectric power. As their Cooleemee mill project was being developed, they retained Salisbury attorney T. H. Vanderford, Jr. to purchase land and water rights for the Cooleemee Water, Power and Manufacturing Company along the Catawba River in Iredell and Catawba counties. Some of these became hydroelectric assets for the Catawba Power Company, the Duke enterprise established 1904 that eventually became Southern Power and today's Duke Energy. [Vanderford Expense Receipts, Photocopies, THC]

Construction of a large scale, water-powered textile mill and dam required the purchase of vast tracts of land and back water rights. The North Carolina General Assembly chartered both the Cooleemee Cotton Mill and the Cooleemee Water Power and Manufacturing Company on February 27, 1899. [North Carolina State Library, Private Laws of the State of North Carolina, Photocopies, THC] B. N. Duke held controlling stock interests in both companies but neither Erwin nor Duke held official positions in either corporation. Based on Duke's past practices and local circumstances, Cooleemee historian Jim Rumley conjectures that this allowed them to keep land prices down and maintain a low profile in a county where the American Tobacco Trust was unpopular among local farmers. In the 1890s, the populist, anti-monopolist Farmers Alliance had seventeen local chapters in the small county of Davie that actively targeted the American Tobacco Trust--Duke's tobacco industry monopoly [Rumley, p. 173]

Plans for the mill, a new stone dam and water turbine power system were drawn up by the Spartanburg, South Carolina engineering firm of Ladshaw and Ladshaw in 1899. [Blueprint collection, THC] That same year, Frank Mebane negotiated the right-of-way for a railroad spur line from the Cooleemee mill site to an unnamed railroad stop along the 1898 Southern Railroad's Winston to Charlotte line, later called the Cooleemee Junction. With land, water rights, and a rail connection secured, work to build Cooleemee increased. In the first copy of the *Davie Record* dated April 5, 1899, the editor noted the magnitude of the undertaking at The Shoals, noted it would bring hundreds of jobs and furnish a "permanent market for Davie's cotton and farm produce and would add thousands of dollars to the county's tax books." [Wall, p. 276] "By the spring of 1899 men and women from Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and other southern states were boarding trains for a place as yet to have a real name—merely a railroad siding somewhere in southern Davie County. Their arrival, coupled with the migration of local farm families, doubled the village population in just one year, bringing it to over four hundred by July 1900." [*Davie Record,* June 14, 1899] Cooleemee's earliest population was recorded in Samuel Jesse Tatum's journal in November 1899 indicating between 55 and 64 families, 174 to 203 people, mainly from Davie and Rowan Counties. [Tatum Journal, Davie County Library; Rumley, p. 48] With a shortage of workers, local papers ran ads for men to work on railroad for 80 cents a day. [*Davie Record,* June 14, 1899]

To build the massive stone dam, two-mile spur line, hundreds of mill houses, and three-story brick factory, the project needed reliable contractors, plenty of laborers and a large quantity of materials. The region soon provided all in quantity and quality. Expert contractors included J. R. Pruden of Greensboro, to excavate and build the two-mile spur line; stone work contractors Willard & Hampton of South Carolina; and brick contractors R. E. Hedgecock and A. Tanner. The 1900 Census lists hundreds of laborers of various trades working at the Cooleemee construction site. [Twelfth U.S. Census, Jerusalem Township, 1900 database, THC]

"Nearly all the materials used to build the dam, the mill and the mill houses were found locally. Timber was cut and hauled or floated across the river to sawmills set up on site. Granite was quarried from the bedrock at the Shoals to construct the dam. Evidence of the quarry operation can still be seen in the dozens of round hand drilled holes in the face of many rocks at today's Shoals." [Rumley, p 56] The brick-making operation was set up on land just upriver leased from the Mr. P. Kurfees. Contractors mined the clay from the river banks of

the former J. A. McDaniel and R. A. Swicegood tracts located on the Rowan side of the South Yadkin to produce the millions of brick needed to build the three-story mill walls and hundreds of house foundation piers. [Miller Map, Alderman Map, THC; Davie and Rowan County Register of Deeds]

Brick machines arrived on July 14, 1899 [*Davie Record*] Brick production was slow at first. Tanner gave workers an advance in wages to spur production. It worked; the brick-making operation went from 45,000 brick per day to 200,000 per day. Brick work on the second floor of the main mill, stone work on the dam, and carpentry work on the mill houses brought sightseers from miles around, some riding the Nolley Ferry from Rowan County over to witness the activity and possibly staying at the newly completed Riverside Hotel [*Davie Record*, October 1899] Workers completed the spur line connecting Cooleemee to the Southern Railroad's Winston to Charlotte line just in time for Benjamin Duke's train trip to Cooleemee in October of 1899. Duke witnessed a teaming work force of white and black stone and brick masons building the massive 101 by 422 foot brick walls of the three-story mill and the 10 foot high, 477 foot long granite stone dam. By April 1900, the factory walls were up and by August of 1900 the dam complete. [Rumley, p. 55] James W. Wall in his book, History of Davie County, cites a November 28, 1900 *Davie Record* report that states "Cooleemee Cotton Mill turned on the water last week and tested the machinery. We hear that this is one of the finest mills in the state and we wish it a prosperous future." [Wall, p. 277]

To the dissatisfaction of Duke and Erwin in January 1901, only 4,000 spindles were up and running. Between November 1900 and November 1901 the mill's production was still limited to thick, coarse yarn used for bailing twine. Cooleemee Cotton Mill stockholder and treasurer George Watts reported at a stockholders meeting that the mill had cost $800,000 with an additional debt of $500,000 and had lost $12,000 in one month. [Rumley, p. 57] As 1902 ended, the roles of B. Frank and George Mebane as overseers of construction and land acquisition came to a close with the transfer of their shares to other investors and a settlement from Duke of $22,000 each. [Duke MSS, Perkins Library, Duke University] In 1903, new capital investment poured in and according to tax records 137 more houses were built. [Rumley Database, THC]

By the end of 1903, 3,398 acres of land had been purchased, tons of stone quarried, thousands of board feet of timber cut and planed, a hotel erected, a textile mill (including 40,000 spindles and 1,250 looms) put into operation, a new stone dam built, steam and water turbines installed, a two mile rail spur line laid, and stores, churches, a school, and nearly 200 mill houses constructed and filled [*Davie Record*, 1900-1902; Miller Map, THC; Rumley, p. 58] On July 2, 1906, Erwin Mills formally purchased the assets of the Cooleemee Water Power and Manufacturing Company as well as the Cooleemee Cotton Mill Company, dissolving both corporations. Thenceforth, the textile production facility was known as Erwin Cotton Mills Company: Mill No. 3 and the town simply as Cooleemee. [Box 58, Cooleemee Series, Perkins Library, Duke University]

The expansion and modernization of the Cooleemee cotton mill continued nearly unabated throughout the period of significance. In March 1902, the *Davie Record* reported a major expansion at the mill estimated at $100,000 for additional building space, machinery, and more power. The announcement was made by Lawrence Duke, nephew of Benjamin Duke, who was sent from the company's Durham headquarters to oversee the construction [*Davie Record*, March 1, 1902]. The construction would add a three-story addition, 157 feet in length to the north end of the main mill, raise the dam an additional two feet, add an additional steam boiler, and increase capacity to 15,000 spindles and 500 looms. [Rumley, p. 58] In September of 1905, the *Davie Record* reported the new cloth room completed--a new one story brick structure just north of the main mill. Photographs from the time period show a clerestory skylight running the length of the roof which provided natural light for inspecting the cloth. [*Davie Record*, September 14, 1905; Photograph Collection, THC] Construction began on

a large two-story addition to the north end of the cloth room in September of 1907. [*Davie Record*, September 26, 1907; Rumley, p. 59]

In 1908, the factory experienced a devastating fire which destroyed the picker room on the west side and the roof of the main mill. [*Davie Record*, March 26, 1908; Photograph Collection, THC] Major departments were wiped out including the slasher room and machine shop with estimated losses of $122,000. While production stopped, the company managed to have a few looms up and running in a little more than six weeks. [Rumley, p. 288] The company rebuilt the damaged Cooleemee factory improving the fire protection system by adding twelve "hydrant houses" and installing a large water tank housed in the top floor of the central tower. A photograph taken by Clifford Vogler in 1912 published in the June 1951 edition of "The Erwin Chatter" showed the mill rebuilt with the 1902 main mill addition, the 1905 cloth room and the 1907 cloth room addition. [*The Erwin Chatter*, June 1951, THC]

The Cooleemee Cotton Mill was built primarily to produce products for the export market. In 1900, Southern cotton mills supplied sixty percent of the country's cloth exports to China, India, and Latin America. [Rumley, p. 99] Cooleemee followed this trend manufacturing primarily sheetings and drills shipped mainly to Chi0na. By 1904, Cooleemee was producing colored cottons on its 1,296 narrow looms and turning a profit of $134,749.49. This trade grew to 1,600 cases of Canton Flannels and Mottled Flannels in 1911. "By 1915, two-thirds of the mill's almost nineteen million yards of cloth was slated for the China market." [Rumley, p. 99] Cooleemee's domestic market included ticking for the bedding industry, coverts used in work clothing, and warp yarn for Erwin's other mills. By 1915, 120,586 pounds of yarn was shipped to the West Durham plant and some five million yards of cloth produced for tickings. [Rumley, p. 100] The Annual Report from the North Carolina Bureau of Labor and Printing in 1913 shows 47,360 spindles, 1296 looms, and 163 cards at the Cooleemee Plant. Seven hundred employees now worked two ten hour shifts per day with over 7,302,875 pounds of raw cotton used per year. Men made $1.00-$4.40 per week and women $0.85-2.25 per week. [Annual Report, N.C. Dept. of Labor, 1913]. A report in the same series for 1915 showed employees earned $0.95 to $6.50 per week, yearly output of approximately $1,250,000 and with an estimated 2,500 persons dependent on the factory. [Annual Report, N.C. Dept. of Labor, 1915; Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library, Duke University]

During the 1920s and 1930s, Erwin Cotton Mills Company continued to expand and upgrade the Cooleemee plant. The goal of the company was to turn out "cloth ready to tailor." [Rumley, p. 307] With the new cloth room, piece dyeing plant, and a bleachery added, this objective was achieved in 1928. [Rumley, p. 307] Engineers and Architect, Sheldon & Son, F.P. of Providence, Rhode Island designed the "Diagrammatic Plan, General Power Wiring, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N.C." in October 25, 1926 which upgraded the power plant and mill electrical system. [Sheldon blueprints, SCYA] A photograph published May 31, 1931, in the *Salisbury Evening Post,* revealed a second story had been added to the cloth room. The article titled, "Cooleemee Model Mill Town; Employers and Owners Cooperate Well," with the subtitle, "Town One of the Most Progressive In Davie County" cited a population of 2,500 residents. [Leagans, 1931]

In 1932, the company completed further renovations to the cloth room. Engineers J. E. Sirrine & Co of Greenville, South Carolina, produced drawings dated July 7, 1932 adding a new roof monitor over the cloth and napper rooms and a twenty-five foot, two-story addition to the front (east) elevation. [Sirrine blueprints, SCYA] An aerial photograph taken in 1940 showed the completed cloth room addition and new roof monitor which became known as "The Birdhouse." [Photo Collection, THC; Rumley Interview, 2014, THC]

In the years following the death of mill manager James W. Zachary in 1934, competition continued to increase in the textile industry. By that time most textile firms, including Erwin Mills, had already installed machinery powered by modern electric motors and very few water-powered mills remained. Most had also introduced new management practices designed to increase productivity, known as "scientific management." These involved the placement of college-trained "industrial engineers" on the shop floor. Time-study experts or "checkers" measured workers' movements which usually resulted in adding more tasks. Oftentimes workloads were doubled or tripled, leading many textile workers to refer to the practice as "The Stretch-Out." From 1927 onward, such developments had provoked years of walk-outs and strikes culminating in the General Textile Strike of 1934 when approximately a quarter of a million textile workers left their jobs for nearly six weeks starting on Labor Day. The strike was the single largest labor conflict in American history up to that time. [Rumley, pp. 316-317; Hall, p. 329; Glass, TINC, p. 62]

With additional shifts, Cooleemee's workforce increased from 750 operatives in 1930 to 1,800 by 1935. It was not until the late 1930s that these industrial practices reached Cooleemee and according to local workers that is why the majority had decided not to participate in the 1934 General Strike. When the new machines did arrive along with the "checkers" (carrying their stop watches), unrest developed at the mill in 1937 and 1938. Although the "8-hour day" had shortened the work day, workers lost their hour-long dinner break at noon and had to "eat on the fly." Cooleemee mill hands objected to these new industrial practices, feeling that they were being "treated like machines." [Rumley p. 318,] Claudie Boger, an employee during this time states, "Before they had a job they could keep up, and make a little rest on it, and talk to the next operator…But when they started the stretch-out, they didn't have nothing to do but run, run, run on the job. And they resented it." [Claudie and Frances Boger Interviews, THC]

[Rumley p. 319] Feeling that Erwin Mills had broken their word by introducing the "stretch-out," Cooleemee mill workers began an intensive, secret movement to organize themselves into a local of the Textile Workers Union of America. According to interviews with participants, it was not a general feeling of exploitation, low pay or belief in the necessity of trade unions that motivated Cooleemee workers but rather "a feeling that the company had gone back on its word" about "stretch-out" that led to unionization [John Henry Nail Interview; Lynn Rumley Interview, THC]. Local #251 of the Textile Workers Union of America-CIO later affiliated with the United Textile Workers Union (AFL). Several strikes were conducted, one lasting six months in 1945-46. At its height, the union local was successful in hand-collecting dues from ninety percent of production workers. Local #251 embraced both white and black mill workers and the plant remained unionized until it closed in 1969. [John Henry Nail, Claude and Francis Boger, Harold Foster Interviews, 1989 & 1990, Harold Foster Papers, Don McKee Papers, THC]

Mill expansion and modernization continued. In 1938, the company demolished a cotton warehouse on Bridge Street and houses 13 and 15 Main Street to construct the still extant greige goods warehouses. Situated along the north side of Bridge Street across from the cloth room, the two parallel rows of four-bay warehouses were built to store undyed yarn and cloth. One row was a one-story structure and the other row was built with three stories and an elevator. In 1939, the north end of the main mill was connected to the south end of the cloth room with a two-story finishing plant and a new boiler room added on the west side of the main mill. [Garwood papers, 1984, THC] Other expansions followed: a three-story addition on the south end of the main mill in 1947; a new dye plant at the north end of the cloth room in 1948; and a cotton buying office (which later became a payroll office) on Main Street at the east end of the southern greige goods warehouse in 1948. [*Erwin Mills Chatter*--September 1, 1947, October 1, 1948, December 1, 1948; THC] All these additions remain intact and are indicated on the insurance drawing of the Cooleemee Mill by the Factory Insurance Association of

Hartford, Connecticut, dated March 8, 1949. [Factory Insurance Map, 1949, SCYA] The striving for greater efficiencies and production continued with the installation of new looms in 1952 and new roving frames in 1953. [*Erwin Mills Chatter*—Aug 1, 1952; January 1, 1953; THC] "In 1956 the Erwin Mill No. 3 used approximately 30,000 bales of cotton, wove 28,000,000 yards of cloth (twills, poplin, etc), and processed 64,000,000 yards in the dyeing and finishing plant." [Wall, p. 283]

The most significant event since Cooleemee's creation—was the sale of the mill. On March 11, 1962, the press received an announcement of the sale of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company to Burlington Industries, Inc. In the 1960s, Burlington Industries and textile giant J. P. Stevens were buying out more and more family-owned mills and smaller textile companies to increase their share of the market. Spear-headed by its president, J. Spencer Love of Burlington, N.C., Burlington Industries had by that time become the largest textile company in the world. [Glass, TINC, pp. 79-80]

On December 2, 1962, the *Cooleemee Journal* reported Burlington Industries' plans to demolish the Town Square. Newspaper articles record the shock and dismay of folks as the wrecking ball leveled downtown commercial district. In less than six months, sixty years of what had served as the social heart of the town was gone. Following the demolition of The Square, Burlington Industries produced in-house engineered drawings for the construction of the existing two-story brick finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition dated April 1, 1963. [Blueprint Collection, SCYA] On January 1, 1964, Burlington announced the installation of air conditioning systems throughout the mill and the construction of the finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition. Built on the west side of the former Town Square, the finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition connected to the east face of the northern section of the cloth room forming the contiguous L-shaped plant which presently exists. An insurance map of the facility drawn May 23, 1967, by the Factory Insurance Association of Hartford, Connecticut, confirmed the completion of the last expansions of the Cooleemee Mill [Factory Insurance Map, 1967, SCYA]. Aerial photographs taken in between 1964 and 1969 showed all window openings bricked-in, three-story metal clad chiller room additions to the front elevation of the main mill next to the three entrance towers, and the finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition complete. [Photograph Collection, THC]

Unfortunately these last improvements to the Cooleemee Mill did not prevent its demise. On January 1, 1969, a Burlington press release reported the local plant had 1,200 employees with a payroll of $5,500,000, 790 looms, and 53,280 spindles with an annual production of $12,000,000. [Burlington Series, Document Collection, THC)] "On March 11, 1969 Burlington officials announced that the greige mill (cloth manufacturing plant) would suspend operations. The closing affected between 700 and 800 employees." [Wall, p. 284] A reporter from *The Salisbury Post* called it, "A Red Letter Day for Cooleemee." [*Salisbury Post,* March 11, 1969; Rumley, p. 398] On July 29, 1969, the company announced the closing of the dyeing and finishing plant, which employed between 300 and 400 persons." [Wall, p. 284] Prior to these closing, Cooleemee's payroll was the largest in Davie County [Terry Bralley Interview, President, Davie County Economic Development Commission, February 22, 2014, THC].

Mill Company Housing

According to county tax records and early maps, the land that became Cooleemee was largely undeveloped and contained few structures. Among them were three extant residential dwellings: the circa 1886 John Trollinger house, a half-dovetail log structure originally owned by the grist mill operator located at 110 Main Street [Rumley, p. 38] and two large I-House dwellings—the circa 1887 Morris/Fowler Farm house which

became the mill company farm manager house at 203 Admill Way in 1905 [Rumley, p. 100] and the circa 1890s house at 171 Riverside Drive, once associated with the Hairston's Shoals Farm. [Davie County Register of Deeds; Alderman Map, THC]

Operating a mill the size envisioned at Cooleemee required houses for both mill employees--the workers who opened the cotton bales, operated factory machines, and managed operations—as well as non-mill people—store managers, bankers, doctors, teachers, pastors, teamsters, warehouse men and laundresses. What was once a farm was soon to become a town.

House construction by the company began in 1898 with the still extant house at 11 Erwin Street (present day 150 Erwin). [Rumley, p. 37] One of the people most responsible for the building of Cooleemee was Jerusalem Township resident Samuel Jesse Tatum whose "arrival at the Shoals in 1898 marked Cooleemee's birth," wrote his daughter in a newspaper article penned years later. Pink Tatum wrote, "The land purchased by the Cooleemee Cotton Mill was well timbered, and it was the desire of the company to use the timber on their own land for the building of a complete town. A contract was made with Samuel Jesse Tatum to move his sawmill to the site of the new town and in 1898, Mr. Tatum moved his family to Cooleemee." [E. C. Tatum Family Papers, THC] Tatum, a Davie County surveyor, ran a store and sawmill in the hamlet of Jerusalem about two miles east from The Shoals. One of Tatum's 1899 Cooleemee journals itemizes lumber he cut for some of the company houses, listing the first residents by name. [Photocopy, S. J. Tatum Journal, THC] Carpenter crews led by M. D. Mumford, William Lefler, and mill carpenter Charles F. McKenny erected houses so quickly, the *Davie Record* reported, that even with Tatum running his sawmill and planer six days a week, they were building structures faster than he could supply them with lumber. [*Davie County Record*, July 1899]

Lumber was imperative for building dwellings necessary to house hundreds of those constructing the mill, the dam and the town's residential homes. One of these early projects was the Riverside Hotel at the end of Cross Street overlooking the river. Work on the hotel began in August, 1899 and was completed in October that same year. [*Davie Record*, October 25, 1899] The Riverside Hotel was a twenty-four room structure with eighteen guest rooms, a large parlor, and a dining room open to the public. After the construction phase it housed teachers, visiting salesmen and the occasional company official. A commemorative plaque now marks its location.

Tatum's journal noted that between June 1899 and December of 1900, enough timber had been cut for "67 more houses" and historian James Wall writes that mill employees and their families were already moving in late 1899 [Wall, p. 277]. Construction of the Cooleemee mill houses did not follow a pattern of building one full street of houses one block at a time, rather distribution of the earliest houses was spread throughout the town. In an interview conducted by her son Baxter in the early 1980s, long-time resident Dora Cope Pierce recalled that the house carpenters would "leap frog" all around, leaving empty lots up and down the streets. [Dora Cope Pierce Interview, THC] Cooleemee historian Jim Rumley posits that the earliest houses were built on level lots because those required fewer bricks for their foundation piers at a time when bricks for mill construction were a priority.

A stream of new workers filled the several hundred new mill homes. Families with names like Zachary, Terrell, Isley and Alexander, experienced mill people with skills acquired in textile-rich places like Alamance, Randolph, and Mecklenburg counties and the nearby town of Salisbury came. Most, though, were farm families who had never been in a factory or done what they called "public work." Many farmers and their sons came first to help build the mill and stayed. They were small landowners, tenants or sharecroppers who found it

increasingly difficult to get ahead in subsistence farming. White farm families with names such as Ridenhour, Creason, Foster, Sain, Spry, Tutterow, Trexler, Jordan, McBride, Webb, Turner, O'Neal, Wofford and Spillman came from Davie, Rowan, Yadkin, Iredell, Alexander, and eventually Wilkes counties. [Lynn Rumley Interview May 14, by Mac Jordan, 2013, THC]

African Americans comprised approximately three to four percent of Cooleemee's population. Family names such as Neely, Fowler, Hairston, Payne, Fleming, and Pfiffer were well known in the area. Their roots could be traced to local plantations such as the Hairston's Shoals Farm, Cooleemee, Cherry Hill and the Fowler Farm. They came to build Cooleemee and stayed to do mill work with the men opening cotton bales, working in the warehouses, bleachery and made up about a half of the outside crew around the village, performing such jobs as cleaning outhouses and picking up garbage. Black women who worked outside their homes were laundresses, maids or cooks. Later, both African American men and women were employed at mill production jobs that had been reserved for whites until the 1960s.

Mill housing was segregated from the beginning. Houses for African Americans were originally built on "Dam Hill" (just above the dam). They were single-story, side-gable, central chimney T-plan houses and the existing two-story I-House at 171 Riverside Drive. [Hutchins, 1928 Map, THC] In 1934, the mill company added nine simple gable-front houses to the two existing mill houses adjacent to Friendship Baptist Church and the Rosenwald Colored School on Hickory Street [Rumley, p. 135], thus moving Cooleemee's small number of African American workers to the nearby area adjacent to North Cooleemee, an independent suburb established by local entrepreneur O. C. Wall. [*Davie Record*, January 30, 1908; Davie County Register of Deeds; Hutchins, 1934 Map, THC]

While no streets in Cooleemee were strictly set aside for mill overseers (department supervisors) or section hands (assistant supervisors), they generally lived closer to the mill, often near their relatives. [Lynn Rumley Interview, THC] Two streets at the northern end of town, though, were largely associated with white collar families and top management: Church and Marginal streets. From 1901 to 1905, houses for the mill bookkeeper (later mill manager), department store manager, the bank manager, and town doctor were built at 131, 132, 144, and 154 Church Street [Rumley, pp. 140-152; 279] On Marginal Street, bungalows and Colonial Revival-style homes were built between 1916 and 1953 and occupied by the livery stable owner, the druggist, the Baptist parson, mill superintendents J. L. Stroud and T.G Pegram and other mill management employees. All of these homes were rented from the mill company. [Lynn Rumley Interview, THC].

Cooleemee's frame houses were evidently considered such excellent models that Duke later sought the names of the building contractors from mill manager T.V. Terrell, in order to hire them for his construction of the town of Erwin. [Rumley, pp. 57-60] An Erwin Cotton Mills Company "Memorandum of Tax Returns in Jerusalem Township" dated June 14, 1911 for the Cooleemee mill lists "333 Tenant Houses (1367 Rooms @ $40.ea)" for a value of $54,680 [Annual Report, North Carolina Department of Labor, 1911] Numerous oral history interviews and pay envelopes on file at the Textile Heritage Center document rent per room in the 1930s and 1940s as twenty-five cents per week (a four-room house rent was $1 per week). [Lynn Rumley Interview, 2014, THC]

With the coming of the eight hour, three shift operation in 1938 and widespread ownership of the automobile after World War II, the workforce of the mill expanded to include many farmers in Davie and Rowan Counties who did not live in Cooleemee. Mill buses ran several routes to pick up area workers. [Lynn Rumley Interview, 2014, THC] An official of the N.C. Cotton Growers Co-Operative Association wrote:

"Through the Piedmont section, I find that a large percentage of those living on the farm are working in the cotton mill on the side and depending on their wage from the mill for their main support." [Rumley, p. 160] Wages and numbers of employees continued to increase as the company grew. During the 1920s and 1930s, as employees purchased automobiles, the company built one- and two-bay frame "car sheds." Many of these original garages still exist and remain in use. [Lynn Rumley Interview, 2014, THC] Management level employees increased as well. The company constructed a variety of new house types replacing dwellings that had previously burned and for supervisors, foremen, and section men.

In 1953, following the industry trend of ending mill "welfare work," Erwin Cotton Mill Company sold all but twenty-eight of the 363 houses it owned in Cooleemee to company employees along with its nearby 2,500-acre company farm—ending fifty-five years of company ownership. [Wall, p. 283] Most employees chose to purchase their homes and they were financed by the local branch of the Durham Bank & Trust. ["A Subdivision, Erwin Cotton Mills Company," Pickell & Pickell, Greenville, SC, April, 1953, Davie County Register of Deeds; Document Collection, THC] About this change Davie County historian Wall writes, "The new private owners carried out extensive renovations; the appearance of the town was much improved, and a new spirit of confidence, self-reliance, and independence was the result." [Wall, p. 283] Typical renovations following the purchase of the houses by the new homeowners included: brick or concrete underpinning, concrete slab porch floors, cast metal porch railings and posts, aluminum awnings and siding, central heating, and asphalt roof shingles.

Community Services and Local Farming

A growing population required attention to basic sanitary facilities and health conditions. The dangers arising from so many people living in close proximity to each other meant it was easy for disease to spread. In response to a 1900 outbreak of small pox in the area, the mill company built the still extant "Pest House." Its location on present day Midway Street, east of N.C. Highway 801 was chosen for two reasons--it had a good spring for water and it was off from the main byways of the town. [Rumley, p. 62] Small pox vaccinations were also provided free by the company. [*Davie Record*, April 11, 1900] Cooleemee's cemetery has its origins between 1900 and 1905. None of Cooleemee's churches had burial grounds and the first generation of adults preferred to be buried amongst family back at their home country church cemeteries. The mill company set aside several acres along what was called the Mocksville Road (present-day NC Highway 801) as a burial ground. According to many local residents, the first to be buried there were babies and small children whose graves were not marked [Lynn Rumley, Interview, THC] Following World War II, Erwin Mills deeded their cemetery to the local American Legion Post #54, today comprising 7.65 acres. [Book 3, Plat 26, Davie County Register of Deeds]

The original water system for the town consisted of twenty-two wells from which residents drew their water. The spread of typhoid in 1902 sped up the company's development of a new water system which turned out to be a 600-foot deep artesian well. The water was then piped to pumps located along all the village streets. [*Davie Record*, July 30, 1902] Most mill houses had their own outhouse with a few families sharing a "two-seater." In 1930, water and sewer lines were dug throughout the town. [Leagans, 1931] Indoor plumbing was installed in each dwelling including a new bathroom added with a bathtub, sink and commode. The kitchen got a sink, but water still needed to be heated on the cook stove. The mill company ran electric power to all the mill houses at no cost to employees in 1927 which consisted of one single bulb fixture hanging from the ceiling of each room. [Lynn Rumley Interview, THC]

The *Davie Record* had several reports on Cooleemee macadamizing its streets in 1902 and installing electric street lights that same year. The mill company also erected a metal truss bridge across both the mill race and South Yadkin River that was completed in 1902. It later became a section of North Carolina Highway 801, a principal route south to Salisbury, NC. [*Davie Record*, August 20, 1902] The stone bridge piers of the bridge still stand. This bridge was closed in 1942 when a new bridge was built over the South Yadkin River.

"Many employees were natives of Davie County who had grown up on its farms. In many cases the mill provided the first opportunity for these people to earn a steady wage." [Mohney, p. 21] When people moved to Cooleemee from the countryside, they left growing grain crops of corn and wheat behind. Wheat for biscuits and meal for cornbread was now ground at the newly-refitted grist mill which in 1902 was converted into a modern roller mill. It sold its own "patented" brands---"Cooleemee Brand" and "Pride of Davie" at the J. N. Ledford store. [*Davie Record*, December 10, 1902]

Erwin Mills operated five company farms which grew crops of corn and wheat that ultimately put baked bread on Cooleemee's tables. One of those company farms was located on the old Morris lands near the heart of town. Company farm production was meant for a very local market. In the early days it provided pasture land and feed for the horses and mules which hauled wagons around Cooleemee before trucks. Farm products went into milled chicken feed and corn to fatten a hog before slaughter time. Henry Koontz was the company farm manager from the early days. After his death, E.C. Tatum became manager. [Rumley, pp. 100-101]

Most Cooleemee families raised much of their own food. Chickens were kept in back yards where all families had their garden. Mill family cash wages allowed for the purchase of a wood cook stove and a supply of cord wood to fuel it. New consumer items became affordable such as glass canning jars and water-bath canning pots, allowing produce to be preserved from the garden for the winter. The family cow was kept in the community pasture and the mill company built individual hog lots for a family pig which was slaughtered in the fall. [Lynn Rumley Interview, 2014, THC] The mill company also constructed "smokehouses" for each family where hams and other salted meats were stored. A large number of these original circa 1898-1911 smokehouses behind many of the houses remain. [Rumley, pp. 158-9]

Commercial Development, Recreation and Civic Life

Gathering a large workforce from many scattered farming communities before the wide-spread use of the automobile required textile companies, like Cooleemee, to construct places where people could obtain basic goods and services. Convenient access to stores, a barbershop, a post office, drug store, doctor's office, and other commercial businesses was one of the features attractive to families considering the move from the farm to the factory. As Brent Glass explains, the mill town "allowed for the basic needs of a rural population. These needs have proven universal. Proximity to workplace, easy access to community services and open space, avenues of social interaction—these are the qualities of any well-balanced living space. The mill hill has provided this balance in its design. In this sense, it remains North Carolina's first and most authentic 'public' place." [Glass, p. 149]

The commercial space Cooleemee Cotton Mill built for its town was called "The Square." Located on the east side of the cloth room to the south of the Main Street/Bridge Street intersection, The Square consisted of a block of two-story brick commercial buildings on the east and west side of Main Street. Complete with a bank, department store, doctor office, café/meat market, post office, theater, two meeting halls and other businesses, The Square served as the town's business and social hub from 1900 to 1962. The west side of The

Square developed first with the construction of a frame United States Post Office in February 1900, with John L. Lyon its first postmaster and the two-story brick J. N. Ledford department store in 1902. A front page advertisement in the *Davie Record* heralded the "Grand Opening" of the Department Store in April, 1902. Two stories and measuring fifty by one hundred feet for a total of 12,500 square feet, the Ledford Store had a full offering of goods from household items, clothing, hardware, dry goods, groceries, and furniture. J. N. Ledford and his Charlotte-born wife, Ellie, occupied the extant house at #9 (144) Church Street before moving into the former mill manager T.V. Terrell's house across the river after Terrell's death in 1916.

Like all the businesses on the town's square, Ledford's was independently owned, renting its retail space from the mill company. Citing a December 18, 1901 *Davie Record* report, historian James Wall writes, Ledford's store was "one of the most complete and up-to-date store houses in the county where you can get almost anything you want." [Wall, p. 278] Expanded to 19,250 square feet by 1905, the upper floor of the building eventually housed a meeting hall, public library, and the Cooleemee Concert Band room, with a barber shop, steam bath, and pool hall in the basement. [Rumley, pp. 140-147] Following Ledford Store in 1902, were the construction of a wood-framed silent movie theater on Bridge Street and an early mill company telephone exchange. [*Davie Record*, December 10, 1902] In July 1905, the brick Bank of Cooleemee capitalized at $15,000 opened. [*Davie Record*, August 10, 1905, Rumley pp. 147-151]

Construction of a two-story, brick building on the east side of the square across from the Ledford Department Store and the post office was completed in 1907. Measuring fifty feet by sixty feet with 6,000 square feet of floor space, the building became home to the town's drug store, café and meat market. The drug store was operated by Marion Hudson Hoyle and his family. Above the drug store was the principal medical office of Doctor A. B. Byerly, who came to Cooleemee in April, 1904. A 1896 graduate of Richard Medical College in Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Byerly and his family lived at #5 (154) Church Street retiring after fifty years in 1946 [*Cooleemee Journal*, May 23, 1946]. On the second floor above the meat market/café was the fraternal meeting hall used by such groups as Junior Order of Mechanics, The Redmen, the Patriotic Sons of America and later Textile Workers Union Local #251. The basement of the building housed a shoe repair shop and later a dry cleaning business. [Rumley, p. 142]

The final expansion of The Square included a new two-story brick "talkie" movie theater and a new brick Cooleemee post office in 1927 on the west side, south of the bank. In 1933, a gas service station was added on the north end of the Square. The Square was the heart of the community and one of the finest shopping districts in Davie County for nearly fifty years. [Rumley, p. 141] This ended in 1962, when the structures of The Square were demolished by Burlington Industries in order to expand the mill to include the existing finished goods warehouse. . A commemorative plaque now marks its location. In 1963, some businesses from The Square moved to the newly-constructed strip shopping center located on the corner of Marginal Street and Highway 801 but others like the Ledford Department Store and Cooleemee Movie Theater closed for good. [*Salisbury Post*, December 21, 1962; *Cooleemee Journal*, December 21, 1962]

While The Square was the commercial center of the community, businesses also flourished both within the mill-owned jurisdiction and in areas surrounding the mill town. By 1902, the number of merchants serving Cooleemee had doubled, with four cotton gins and three saw mills doing a booming business. There were blacksmiths, livery stables and a horse-drawn cab company. [Rumley, p. 235]

By the turn of the century, small separate developments on the outskirts of Cooleemee had been established. One of the first businessmen to try and capitalize on the expanding Cooleemee payroll was E. H.

Morris, owner/editor of the *Davie Record* who planned a 'suburb' he called Rockland Heights on land he owned just east of the mill. He and others who subletted from him set up stores that catered to construction crews and mill workers. He would then advertise them in his new newspaper, the *Davie Record.* Morris' mercantile venture was short-lived and by 1906 his land became part of the mill company farm operation.

Around 1900, two successful developments occurred north of Cooleemee in the Gladstone neighborhood just north of present-day Junction Road and the area that became known as North Cooleemee just north of Neely Road along what is now N.C. Highway 801. Along the old Liberty Road that once led to the grist mill, the Gladstone neighborhood grew into a new commercial area with the Garwood, Caudell, Swink, Dedmon, McCullough, Hoover, Allen, and Spillman families opening stores, a barbershop, and other small businesses. [Rumley, p. 235] In 1902, Miles A. Foster opened a store in North Cooleemee along Highway 801. In 1908, O. C. Wall teamed up with land owner C. D. Lefler, forming the O. C. Wall Company which by 1909 had bought the Foster store, purchased three farms, subdivided the area into town lots and began selling them to mill workers and other businessmen. Over the years many general stores including Everharts and Call & Booes, as well as many cafe establishments such as the Red Pig, the Shady Park and the Dixie Tavern sprang up. North Cooleemee also included some industrial enterprises alongside these retail establishments, including a cotton gin and the Cooleemee Ice and Laundry Company started in 1923 by mill manager James Zachary, mill superintendent J. L. Stroud, and Spinning Room Overseer C.W. Alexander. [Rumley, p. 248] Following World War II, several African American businesses were opened in North Cooleemee including barber and beauty shops, small stores and dance halls.

In addition to businesses on The Square, a number of small businesses run from people's homes thrived in Cooleemee. These included: a dentist, beauty salon, cobblers, blacksmiths, meat markets, watch and clock repair men, and jewelers. Many of the town's women provided boarding and seamstress services. [Rumley, pp. 157-158] In 1906, Stanly County native, J.C. Sell established the *Cooleemee Banner* newspaper (later renamed *The Cooleemee Journal*). The mill company provided Mr. Sell with two houses, #51 (162) and #53 (158) Duke Street until he moved to #24 (105) Joyner Street. After World War II, the Sell family moved half of the old cannery from behind the Cooleemee School on Marginal Street to their yard across the street to become the last Cooleemee Journal newspaper office. The Sell house and the Cooleemee Journal Office still stand. [Rumley, pp. 153-155]

Cooleemee's growth also fueled the agricultural economy of the surrounding countryside. The mill's demand for raw cotton gave area farmers options. Most continued to raise food for their family's consumption but many switched from corn, wheat or sweet potatoes to growing cotton for hard cash with an assured market. "In 1912, area farmers provided 5,000 of the 17,000 bales of cotton needed to operate the Cooleemee mill. By 1924, two million pounds of lint cotton were being produced in Davie County generating some $500,000 to hard pressed farmers." [Rumley, p. 159] In the 1920s, Erwin Mills enticed a group of sharecropping families from the Commerce, Georgia area to move to Cooleemee to grow cotton on its company farms. They occupied various farm houses previously occupied by white farm tenants. The African American Hoesh, Pruitt, and Watkins families were associated with this migration to Cooleemee. According to his grandson, Ruben, family patriarch Will Hoesh was able to retire from the Erwin Mills company farm with enough to purchase a several hundred farm in the nearby Cherry Hill community. Eventually, many Davie and Rowan County farmers were able to retain their family farms by working at the cotton mill. [Lynn Rumley Interview, THC]

A lively social, political, and civic life developed in the new town of Cooleemee. In 1902, the Junior Order of Mechanics held a banquet [*Davie Record*, June 11, 1901] and the Patriotic Sons of America also began

meeting that same year with the Odd Fellows and the Redmen soon to follow. These groups later utilized the fraternal meeting hall space above the café on The Square. Politicians came to court Cooleemee voters. In 1902, Governor Charles B. Aycock and his Superintendent of Public Schools James Y. Joyner, after whom Cooleemee's Joyner Street was named, spoke to a large crowd. Soon after, the town's voting precinct was established. [*Davie Record*, June 25, 1902; September 3, 1902; Rumley, pp. 178, 221]

Up until the 1930s and 1940s, mill companies provided or helped build schools, churches, entertainment and recreational amenities. Commonly referred to by mill men and early academics as "welfare work," funding for community facilities and social endeavors were viewed by management as "investments in the work force that could produce handsome returns." [Glass, TINC, p. 64] In Cooleemee, the company deeded land for churches and built schools, theaters, baseball fields, and other places for social activities. As early as 1902, traveling shows, singers, and lecturers performed in the meeting hall above Ledford's Store. The train from Cooleemee Junction brought tourists as well as circus acts such as the "John H. Sparks Show" and "Howe's Great London Shows." There were frequent reports of residents and tourists traveling on river boats to and from Cooleemee. In May 1903, the Cooleemee reporter for the *Record* mentioned several river boats plying passengers and mail from the dam to Cooleemee Junction, including the steam boat "City of Cooleemee" launched in May 1903. On April 6, 1905, a correspondent for the *Record* noted, "Our city now has excellent…boat service, three gasoline boats, one of which meets every train and the others meeting part of the trains." [Wall, pp. 278-279]

The natural beauty of the South Yadkin River's Shoals made it a popular gathering spot for generations, even before the mill town was established. The local lodge of Freemasons began their annual picnics there in 1885 and the tradition continues to this day in Mocksville. Picnics, baptisms, fishing and "sparking" (courting) graced the river banks and the mill company enhanced its use by creating a public bathing facility. Located below the stone dam on the west bank of the river, the partially intact "Stone Pool," constructed in 1901, provided welcome relief and years of fun for bathers. A bathhouse and electric lights were added for night-time swim contests which sometimes drew crowds of up to 700 people. [Rumley, pp. 254-255]

The first recreation area on the Davie County side was "Bellevue Park," named by William A. Erwin after his family's ancestral home in Burke County. The park was known locally as "Park Hill." Shown on the 1934 Hutchins map as "Riverside Park," it occupied the highest elevation on the west side of Main Street. Fully equipped with swings, tennis courts, slides, monkey bars and bandstand for the Cooleemee Concert Band by 1917; Park Hill served as the town's official park until the opening of the new Recreation Center in the former mill manager's house at #14 (131) Church Street in 1948. A bathhouse and an Olympic-size swimming pool were constructed on the Recreation Center grounds in 1949 and are still intact. [Rumley, pp. 258-259] The library was moved from The Square to the Recreation Center second floor and later operated by Davie County until it closed in 1972. Known today as "The Zachary-Holt House," this beautiful Craftsman-style residence is now owned by the Town of Cooleemee and provides space for the Textile Heritage Center and Town of Cooleemee Recreation Department. The Cooleemee Police Department operates out of the adjacent Craftsman style Caretaker's Quarters. The Mill Manger's House, Caretaker's Quarters, pool, and bathhouse are in good condition and retain much of their original integrity.

One of the most popular pastimes in Cooleemee was baseball. The first Cooleemee baseball team started playing games in 1902. [*Davie Record*, June 30, 1902; July 14, 1902] Before 1919, the company set aside land on the corner of Marginal Street and North Carolina Highway 801 where the Cooleemee Elementary School is now located for a ballpark. [Photograph Collection; Hutchins Map, 1934, THC] Greatly improved in 1935 with

a new grandstand, electric lights and bleachers, the ballpark was renamed the Kemp P. Lewis ballpark after the mill company president. Rumley, p. 263] Runners up in the 1934 Carolina League championship game, the "Cooleemee Cools" became a Class D farm team for the St. Louis Cardinals from 1937-1941. [Wall, p. 283] Over the years, both the Cooleemee Cools and the black team, the "Erwin Royal Giants," sent seven men to the major leagues including Baxter "Buck" Jordan, who played for the Boston Braves and was the only player to ever pinch-hit for Babe Ruth. [Baxter Jordan Interview, THC]

Schools in Cooleemee

Even before a proper school house was constructed in Cooleemee, Sadie Tatum opened a school for white children on March 21, 1900 with forty-three students. [*Davie Record*, March 21, 1900] Constructed by the mill company, the Cooleemee Graded School, known locally as the "Old Wood School," opened November 19, 1902, as a consolidated school for the Jerusalem Township and was the first graded school in Davie County. Enrolled were 160 pupils with Rev. J. B. Craven serving as principal. [*Davie* Record, November 19, 1902; Wall, p. 278; Roth, p. 124] Instrumental in the governance of the new school were mill company managers T.V. Terrell and James Zachary along with prominent local farmer W.H. Hobson who served on the Jerusalem Township School Board in 1902-1903. [Rumley, p. 218] The Cooleemee School exceeded many of the standards for education at that time, being the first to offer a six-month school term in Davie County and eleven continuous grades two years before the state of North Carolina established such terms by law in 1907. [Rumley, p. 219] The two-story, ten-classroom frame structure stood at the corner of Watts and Cross Streets. [Hutchins Map, 1928, THC]

In 1923, a new one-story brick school was built by the mill company. Located on Marginal Street and formally named the "Jerusalem Consolidated School," the new brick school had an "H" shape layout with a central bell tower and a four-column Colonial Revival entrance portico. It, too, was a consolidated school, drawing students from the entire Jerusalem Township. Containing sixteen classrooms, the school featured an 800-seat auditorium with a stage large enough to double as a full basketball court. The auditorium hosted all types of literary and musical performances including visiting Chautauqua plays and lecturers and fiddlers' conventions. [Programs and advertisements, Document Collection, THC] So well-built and designed, the Cooleemee School building became a model throughout the state with John J. Blaire, director of state school planning, recommending it for inspection by other local boards of education. [Rumley, p. 222; Roth, p. 126] After a successful school bond referendum in 1948, a new gymnasium facility which also housed a lunchroom, home economics classroom, several industrial shop classrooms, and library on the lower floor was built by the Davie County Board of Education. [Rumley, p. 222; Davie County Heritage, p. 27] In 1956, Davie County consolidated four high schools leaving the Cooleemee School for grades one through eight. The present 1972 Cooleemee Elementary School facility located east of the gymnasium wing on the grounds of the former Cooleemee baseball field replaced the 1923 building which was torn down in 1974. The brick gymnasium located east of the new school on Marginal Street remains intact.

A school for African American children, designated "District Two" of Jerusalem Township was established in 1902 when a contract with principal B. J. Neely was signed. [Roth, p. 119; Rumley, p. 228] In 1924, Erwin Mills helped fund the construction of a two-classroom, two-teacher Rosenwald School next to the Friendship Baptist Church on mill-owned property on what is now Neely Road. "A contract for erecting a building for colored children was awarded to the Boyles Building Company, consideration $3000. The building is to be built according to the Rosenwald Plan." [Davie County Board of Education minutes, page 379, August 18, 1924; Roth, p. 120] Fifteen percent of the construction cost for the structure came from the Rosenwald

Fund set up in 1909 by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears Roebuck and Company. The two-teacher, two classroom school served the African American community until 1952.

In 1952, the extant North Cooleemee Elementary School building was constructed by the Davie County Board of Education just northwest of the Friendship Baptist Church on Neely Road. The one-story brick school has a H-plan and contained five classrooms accommodating 150 pupil desks, five teacher desks, and a 200-seat auditorium with a slate floor, a stage and dressing rooms which also served as the cafeteria. The older Rosenwald school structure was moved behind the Friendship Baptist Church on Hickory Street it was used for community activities. A commemorative plaque now marks its location. The last year the North Cooleemee Elementary School served as a school was 1966. Students were given the option of attending the African American Central Davie School or integrating into the white schools. By 1968, full integration was achieved with students attending Cooleemee Elementary School and Davie County High School. Mary Davis, principal of North Cooleemee Elementary School, joined the staff at Cooleemee Elementary School until she retired in 1975 having served for forty years. [Roth, pp. 120-121]

The importance of education in Cooleemee was evident in the quality of its school buildings and its hiring of well-trained, dedicated teachers and administrators. Cooleemee attracted much of its teaching staff from North Carolina colleges and top normal schools such as the Female College of Greensboro, now University of North Carolina at Greensboro. [Rumley, pp. 219-220] The Annual Report of the North Carolina Department of Labor and Printing signed by Cooleemee mill manager T.V. Terrell for 1913 lists ninety percent of adult employees being able to read and write and ninety-two percent of the children being literate. Cooleemee graduates went on to become everything from pilots to college music directors. [Rumley, p. 84] One of the most accomplished graduates of the Cooleemee School was well-known North Carolina author and historian Hugh Talmadge Lefler. Lefler graduated in 1918 and went on to serve as chairman of the History Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, co-authoring numerous North Carolina college and high school history textbooks used for generations. [Rumley, p. 270]

Churches in Cooleemee

Churches established quickly in the new town of Cooleemee. Even before the first church structures were built, an Easter picnic on the following Monday was held, being the first official unpaid holiday offered by the company in 1902 and 1903. [Rumley, p. 194] "In 1899 Samuel Jesse Tatum requested the use of a four-room mill house on Duke Street for church services." [Rumley, p. 195] Between 1901 and 1904, land was deeded from the mill company to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal congregations for churches.

Reverend Francis J. Murdoch, rector of St. Luke's Church in Salisbury was instrumental in the establishment of the Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal in Cooleemee and was actually on the Cooleemee Mill Company payroll from at least 1902-1909. [Young, p. 61; Vol. 38 Day Book A, Erwin Mills Company, Perkins Library, Duke University] The first documented church built in Cooleemee was the 1901 Church of the Good Shepherd's wooden structure located at the corner of Church and Cross Streets which measured twenty-five feet by seventy-two feet and cost $433.93. [Davie County Heritage, p. 97; Rumley, p. 206] In 1912, the Saint Agnes Guild women's auxiliary raised one thousand dollars toward the building of the extant parish house. With support of Erwin Mills and the Episcopal Diocese, the church sponsored a medical clinic in the parish house for over twenty years, providing vaccinations and routine public health work overseen by Nurse Margaret Greene. [Davie County Heritage, p. 97; Rumley, p. 206] The Church of the Good Shepherd's original

structure burned and was replaced in 1925 by the now-standing Gothic Revival-style brick structure, and the frame Type G bungalow vicarage.

Prior to the construction of the Cooleemee Methodist Church on Main Street, the Methodist congregation held services in a house on Watts Street then subsequently in the public meeting hall on the second floor of the Ledford Store. In October 1901, the mill company deeded a parcel of land on the east side of Main Street to the church board and construction of a frame church building across from Park Hill was dedicated in November 1902. [*Davie Record*, November 26, 1902] Remodeled twice, the original structure burned and was replaced with the current Colonial Revival style brick church in 1932. Serving on the building committee for the new church were mill manager, J.W. Zachary, mill superintendent T.C. Pegram, and Ledford Store manager, J. E. Smith. The ca. 1920 Methodist parsonage was moved from its original location just south of the church to a large lot on Highway 801 in the 1990s.

Cooleemee's Presbyterian Church was brought to the mill town from the surrounding countryside. Most of the founding members of the church such as the Fishers, Foards, and Fowlers came from the South River area located on the southern border of Davie County. Only two founding members, mill manager T.V. Terrell and Matt T. Webb, lived in Cooleemee at the time the Concord Presbytery met in October 16, 1901, to organize the church. The Presbyterians first met in the public meeting hall above Ledford Store. Construction of a frame church on the corner of Watt and Cross began June 1903. Dedicated in September of 1904, the church cost $1,500 and was designed by Durham architect, H. C. Linthicum. In 1931, the church built the extant nine-room, brick bungalow manse located adjacent of the church just north along Watt Street and a five-classroom education wing. Following a fire in 1945, the present-day Gothic-style church sanctuary was built with brick-veneered walls and colored glass windows. A fellowship hall was added in 1956 and a detached one-room Boy Scout hut was constructed behind the church along Joyner Street. [History of Cooleemee Presbyterian Church file, THC]

The First Baptist Church of Cooleemee, the town's largest congregation, began in June of 1900 when the Jerusalem Baptist Church, located south of Cooleemee, voted to organize a mission. Previously meeting in a four-room mill house on Duke Street arranged by Samuel Jesse Tatum in 1899, the congregation, led by Reverend C.H. Utley and Reverend S. D. Swain, formed the Cooleemee Missionary Baptist Church in 1901. With land acquired from the mill company on Duke Street in 1904, the church, renamed the First Baptist Church of Cooleemee, completed construction of a frame structure in 1905. [Rumley, p. 197; Davie County Heritage, p. 100; Hutchins Map, 1928, THC] Church membership went from 308 in 1906 to 600 by 1930. The still intact nine-room Type G bungalow Baptist parsonage at 206 Marginal Street was built in 1923. On March 16, 1947, the wood-framed church went up in flames. The existing Colonial Revival-style First Baptist Church at 204 Marginal Street replaced the destroyed church and was dedicated on April 3, 1949. [Rumley, p. 198]

According to elders in the church, the Friendship Baptist Church building was built in 1905 making it the oldest religious structure in Cooleemee. [Lynn Rumley Interview, THC] Located on the corner of Neely Road and Hickory Street, the structure was moved from the north side of old Oak Street just across from the "Colored Wood School" to land owned by the mill company in 1934. [Rumley, p. 208] On May 17, 1934, a deed from Erwin Cotton Mills to John Ray, Dewitt Payne, and Albert Tinsley, Trustees of the Friendship Baptist Church transferred a two-acre lot (adjacent to property deeded by the company to the Board of Education for "a school for colored people" in 1925) for the express purposes of maintaining a church on said premises. [Davie County Register of Deeds] Friendship was officially organized in 1905 by Deacon Henry Crawford. According to its church historian, its roots date back to the African American tenants of the Hairston

family in the 1880s. [B.T. Williams file, 1969, History Room, Davie County Public Library] The frame structure has an off-center entry tower with a tiered pyramidal roof and spire, the original six over four sash windows, and rests on stone foundation piers.

The last church to be constructed on mill-owned property was the Cooleemee Church of God. Led by ministers Nelson and Farlow, a Holiness group conducted tent meetings starting in 1904 and again in 1905. [*Davie Record*, June, 30, 1904; August 2, 1905] But it was not until 1942 that Reverend Jim Fisher of Salisbury successfully organized a small congregation. After thirteen years, in October of 1955, members erected the current brick Gothic-style church on the corner of Neely Road and Highway 801. A ranch-style brick parsonage was later constructed to the south of the church by the congregation in the 1960s at 7704 N.C. Highway 801 South. [Davie County Register of Deeds]

Architectural Context

The building forms, materials, and designs used to build the Cooleemee Mill and mill housing are characteristic of the architecture, engineering and industrial aesthetic commonly found throughout textile mill communities built in North Carolina between the 1898 and 1953. The construction of the Cooleemee Cotton Mill, the layout of the radial street grid with blocks of mill houses, the house types and forms, and the placement of important community facilities within the town represent a remarkably intact model of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century North Carolina mill town design.

In the late 1800s textile industrialists like William Erwin of Durham and R. Rutherford Hayes of Cliffside had at their disposal knowledge gained from precedents passed down from earlier North Carolina mill builders as well as detailed recommendations from industry manuals like those written by engineer and mill operator, Daniel A. Tompkins in his book Cotton Mill: Commercial Features published in 1899. [Glass, p. 143] In North Carolina, Tompkins introduced planning and design elements into the construction of mill villages. He codified designs gleaned from the industrial experience and economic realities which had shaped textile mill development in the agrarian South up to that time. Brent Glass in his work, "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public' Place" outlined characteristics common in late nineteenth century mill communities:

> The central physical elements of the nineteenth century mill hill—the mill, the company store, workers' housing, the church—shaped its character. Here was a working place. It was also a walking place. Its scale was such that all goods and services, and all social interaction could be reached without public or private transportation…the village offered family units rather than individual apartments or row housing. Open space—gardens and grounds—was another characteristic of the village to accommodate the rural background of the workers. Therefore, even as the design served the values and concerns of mill operators, the early mill villages were equally attractive to farm families who desired to live and work together as they had always done. There was the additional benefit of neighbors nearby and essential community functions like the church within the village. [Glass, p. 147]

The development of the Cooleemee Mill Town follows this earlier pattern of textile company town planning but on a larger scale. The radial street grid town plan with its rows of over 300 evenly spaced mill houses provided company residents easy access from home to work and other community institutions., Kirk Franklin Mohney in his book, The Historic Architecture of Davie County: An Interpretive Analysis and Documentary Catalog described Cooleemee:

"To the north and northeast of the mill is the expansive mill village containing more than 300 houses. Arranged along a network of parallel streets, the small one- and two-story houses create an appealing sense of rhythm as they change from L-shaped front and side gable variations. Larger than many mill villages established during this period, Cooleemee is still a characteristic North Carolina mill town. The organization of the streets, position of houses, and location of the churches reflect a conscious attempt at town planning on a scale never before tried in Davie County." [Mohney, p. 22]

The Cooleemee Cotton Mill, like the 1895 Kesler Manufacturing/Cannon Mills Plant No. 7 in Salisbury, 1902 Cliffside Mill in Rutherford County, and the 1913 Erlanger Mill near Lexington in Davidson County, represented a new standard of textile mills vast in scale and built for production. As Betsy Hunter Bradley points out in her book, The Works: the Industrial Architecture of the United States, "The aesthetic basis of American industrial building design was an ideal of beauty based on function, utility, and process held by engineers." [Bradley, p. 202] Use of segmental-arched windows, ornamental stair towers, symmetry, and proportion helped to relieve the monotony and mass of these enormous structures into a more pleasing engineered work. [Bradley, p. 209] Reasons for this design approach were practical and tailored to ensure the success of the mill owners' investment.

Architectural historian Catherine Bishir explains North Carolina late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial design as follows:

Trends in factory architecture and industrial housing that had begun in the 1870s or 1880s and continued through the 1920s reached their fullest development during the period from about 1890 to 1910. Many of the best-preserved and most illustrative industrial landmarks date from the turn of the century. Huge complexes outstripped the small, isolated mills of the pioneer era…In the new factories, form and function combined in massive brick buildings in the rounded-arched industrial style based on Romanesque German and Northern Italian architecture. These boldly expressive buildings partook of an international industrial style that encompassed the manufacturing centers of Europe and America and blended with the demands of factory organization with European antecedents and virtuoso displays of the bricklayer's art. [Bishir, pp. 365-366]

The two- and three-story brick Cooleemee Cotton Mill was designed for the efficient, large-scale production of yarn and cloth. The original cotton mill at the south end of the complex designed by engineers Ladshaw and Ladshaw of Spartanburg South Carolina in 1899, conformed to standards imposed by New England machinery manufacturers and New England factory insurance mutual called "slow-burn construction." [Glass, TINC, p. 38] The design emphasized use of heavy-timber structural columns and beams, flat or low-gable roofs, large repetitive windows, brick exterior walls, expansive rectilinear open floor plans, brick fire walls, stair towers with elevated water tanks, automatic sprinklers, and separation of functions/departments to prevent the spread of fire. [Glass, TINC, p. 38] Set on a large open tract of land parallel to the east bank of the South Fork of the Yadkin River in the southernmost corner of the historic district, the Cooleemee mill faces Main Street and N. C. Highway 801 to the east and the mill race and South Yadkin River to the west. Beginning at the south end of the 44.79-acre property, the original main mill is three-stories with an open, rectilinear plan, segmental-arched windows regularly spaced, a five-story central tower with Romanesque brick details and corbelling, and two four-story end towers with pyramidal roofs. The central tower, which contains a top floor water tank for the sprinkler system, and the end tower stairwells, served the function of fire safety as well as

architectural expression. Used for the weaving, carding and spinning departments, the main mill's well-preserved open interior with its hard-wood floors, fourteen- to sixteen-foot high ceilings, heavy-timber beams and rows of round heavy-timber columns allowed maximum utilization of space for textile equipment and operation.

On the west side of the main mill several attached and detached structures were built to accommodate other specific functions of the mill operation and prevent the spread of fire. The two-story picker room with basement and granite block foundation is located just south from the center of the cotton mill. Rebuilt after a fire in 1908, the building which also housed the machine shop, slasher room, and power house, was originally connected to the west face of the main mill by a narrow breezeway. An extension built in 1932 on the south side of the picker room features floor-to-ceiling, metal, winged-sash windows which run continuously along the south and west exterior walls. Structural features include massive concrete columns and beams and a combination of hardwood and concrete slab floors. The mill race, which parallels the west side of the mill, passes under the one-story, detached, 1948 concrete opener room before entering the power house in the basement of the picker room.

The large, gently sloping site allowed expansion of the mill to the north, south and east. In 1905, a one-story brick cloth room was constructed just north of the main mill. Similar in design and construction to the main mill, the original cloth room had low segmental-arched windows, brick exterior walls, an open rectilinear plan, and a central clerestory roof monitor used to inspect cloth. The first floor is concrete slab on-grade and has steel structural beams and columns. Built for dyeing, finishing, and cloth inspection, the cloth room was expanded in 1907 to the north and again in 1932 and 1939. These later additions connected the cloth room to the north end of the main mill, added a second story, and extended the east side of the building twenty-five feet.

North of the cloth room, parallel to Bridge Street, the company built the extant greige goods warehouses in 1938. Typical of warehouse slow-burn construction, the one-story south warehouse and the three-story north warehouse have four bays separated by brick fire walls capped with terracotta parapet tiles, flat roofs, heavy-timber beams and columns, concrete and wood-plank floors, frame exterior walls with corrugated metal siding, large sliding exterior doors accessing concrete loading docks, and shed roof metal canopies.

The shift to a more utilitarian factory form occurred as advancement in air-conditioning systems and fluorescent electrical lighting replaced the need for windows in the 1960s. The finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition built in 1963 and 1967 reflect this change in industrial architecture. The buildings, which connect to the east face of the northern end of the cloth room, front Main Street to the east and Bridge Street to the north. The two-story brick structure has no ornamental detail and few windows except for a row of small windows above the south facing loading docks and on the Bridge Street north elevation. On the south elevation, six metal over-head garage doors allow for easy on- and off-loading of goods by forklift from the warehouse interior to trucks backed up to the concrete platform. A shed metal roof canopy supported by steel trusses protects the area from weather. The interior is an open rectilinear space with concrete floors, steel structural beams and columns on the first floor and a clear-span space with concrete floors and exposed, metal-deck, flat roofing on the second floor. The advances in engineering design and the increased availability of steel structural components, allowed for more open floor plans without the need for interior columns. The completion of the finished goods warehouse and finishing plant addition integrated the interior of the mill operation increasing a more efficient flow of production and forming the plant's the present L-plan configuration.

Cooleemee and other mill towns of the South "developed along the lines adapted from regional house forms and rural living patterns." [Bishir, p. 368] The forms and designs of Cooleemee's mill houses showed this adaptation of rural vernacular architecture and its subsequent evolution. In his 1899 book, Tompkins recommended mill houses built on large lots "conducive to general contentment…attractive and comfortable for cotton operatives…a rural people…accustomed to farm life." In 1901, the *Davie Times* editor wrote of nice "tenements" in Cooleemee built of oak and pine. [*Davie Times*, Nov. 14, 1901]

Cooleemee's mill houses fall generally into twelve house types (A through L) constructed during three distinct time periods. The largest number of houses was built during the company's first phase of construction between 1898 and 1911, and four of the five house types closely resemble common house types found in the rural piedmont. [Southern, pp. 71-75] House types A and C are one-story, frame, side-gable-roof, L-plan and T-plan houses. Types B and H are two-story, single-pile I-Houses. The three Type H houses are embellished with a small central gable in the façade roofline. The one-story, frame Type D houses built between 1898 and 1911 do not fit a known house type, rather the three examples of this house type appear to be two Type C houses attached back to back. From 1916 to 1934, other house types influenced by popular architectural trends were introduced by the company. These include Type E Craftsman-style front-clipped-gable roof frame houses, Type F simple, one-story, front-gable roof houses, and Type G side-gable frame and brick bungalows. During the final period of mill house construction between 1940 and 1953, when the company sold the houses, the four distinctive house types correspond to simple, gable front houses (Type I), popular styled Minimal Traditional frame houses for mill foremen (Types J and K) and the Type L Colonial Revival-style double-pile brick and frame houses for mill supervisors.

The earliest mill company homes were built between 1898 and 1911 and Type A (T-plan) and B (I-house) houses were built either as a single-family dwelling or a duplex. These duplexes originally had two front doors, each entering one of the front rooms. Some duplexes have had one of the door openings closed up, and remaining front door is located to one side. Type B I-houses have a central chimney, and a one-story rear ell is common. A good example of the Type B house is 109 Center Street which has retained its front porch and one of the front doors. Still having two symmetrically placed front doors denoting its early use as a duplex, 8027 Highway 801 also is an especially good example of a Type B duplex. Other examples are 140 Holt Street, 7983 and 7975 Highway 801.

The one-story, frame, Type A and Type C L- or T-plan houses are like those cataloged by Tompkins in 1899. [Bishir, pp. 368-369] Examples of these house types follow. The Type A, one-story 133 Grove Street displays its original tall, four-over-four windows, two front doors, and weatherboards. 123 Joyner Street is an excellent example of the Type C, L-plan house with its original six-over-six windows, weatherboards, arched louvered attic vents and decorative flared bargeboards. The Type A and Type C houses dominate the historic district, as there are 123 of the former, and 150 of the latter. While there is some mixing of house types throughout the town, long rows of identical house types equally spaced from each other and the street give the mill town its characteristic repeating rhythm and form. The Type A side-gable T-plan house type is the principal form found on Riverside Drive, Grove, Duke, and Watt streets, whereas the Type C L-plan, front-gable form is principally found on Main, Davie, Joyner, and Yadkin Streets. These modest frame dwellings have interior brick chimneys, engaged shed and hip-roofed front porches and many have retained much of their original form. Joyner Street and Watt Street have some of the finest examples with the Type A single-family residence at 169 Watt Street particularly well-preserved with its center chimney, original windows, and weatherboards.

With a total of twenty houses, the Type B I-houses are the third-most numerous in the historic district. . Clustered in rows, the Type B two-story dwellings tend to occupy sites closest to the mill at the west end of Center Street, south end of Duke Street and along Highway 801 (formerly Ford Street). The main block of Cooleemee's Type B I-Houses has a two-room plan, and the center front door enters a small vestibule or hall that leads to the two front rooms. The façade displays two windows on each story, and 262, 268, 289, and 291 Duke Street are good examples of the house type. The Type H I-House is slightly larger than the Type B model, and it has three windows on the second story. The three Type H I-houses were built between 1901 and 1905 for the town doctor, banker, and department store manager at 132, 144, and 154 Church Street. They feature a center-hall plan and center entrance, a decorative roof gable, an off-center interior brick chimney, and a larger rear gable-roof ell.

Two houses in the district pre-date of the establishment of the mill town and their massing is similar to the earliest houses in the district. 203 Admill Way, associated with the company farm, is an I-house dating to ca. 1887 and is similar to Type B house. Local traditions date 171 Riverside Drive to the 1890s, and it has a large, two-story rear ell almost as large as the two-story I-house main block. Four-over-four wooden sash, molded bargeboards, and louvered attic vents are similar to other mill houses in Cooleemee.

House Type D is an unusual mill house design, of which there is only one example in Cooleemee. It is a distinctive house plan that is identified as a distinctive house design on a sheet of plans found at the mill archives. The house appears to be two House Type C's attached in the row, back to front. The front porch of the rear house in located in the space between the two L-plan houses, with the rear porch now enclosed. The house is located at 187 Cross Street.

Church, Cross, Erwin and Center Streets have the most diverse mix of house types found in Cooleemee. The three large, two-story, Type H I-houses built for the town doctor, banker, and department store manager on the southwest side of Church Street are followed by a row of one-story L-plan Type C houses at 122, 116, 112 and 106. These residences face the Craftsman-style 1923 Four Square Mill Manager's House at 131 Church Street, the 1925 Gothic Revival-style brick Church of the Good Shepherd, and the frame, one-and-one-half story, Type G bungalow vicarage at 141 Church Street. Of all the areas in the district, Center Street has the most variety of house types. Ascending the steep slope from west to east, the street begins with two-story Type B I-houses at 106 and 109 Center Street; followed by one-story, Type A and Type C L- and T-plan gable-roof designs; three one-story, Type E clipped-gable Craftsman-style houses at 186, 217, and 219; a Type I gable-front house at 168; Type J and K Minimal Traditional residences at 197, 198, 205 and 208; a row of noncontributing ranch and split-level houses built following the period of significance; and ending with the a Type B two-story I-House at 247 Center Street. Despite the variety of house types and the encroachment of a few noncontributing dwellings, the regular spacing of the houses, common setback from the road, forms, and rhythm maintains the character and integrity of the mill town design.

Houses built in Cooleemee between 1916 and 1934 reflect the impact of regional and national architectural trends on mill housing. These include: the bungalow, the Craftsman-style clipped-gable roof houses, the Four-Square Mill Manager's House, and the front-gable roof houses in the African American area of the mill town. Later during the 1940s and early 1950s, two versions of a Minimal Traditional house, a simple gable-front house type, and the Colonial Revival-style management dwellings were constructed. Of these later house types the most prevalent in the mill town are the five Type G bungalows built between 1916 and 1931, the eight ca. 1928-1934 Type F front-gable roof African American worker houses, and the eight simple front-gable roof Type I homes built circa 1940-1953.

The popularity of the Craftsman style was widespread during Cooleemee's development from 1916 to 1934 and is also evident in many other mill towns such as Erlanger mill village in Lexington (NR, 2008) and the Alexander Manufacturing Company mill village in Forest City in Cleveland County (NR, 2008) Kirk Mohney writes, "The bungalow began to appear in the very early years of the twentieth century and flowered on the American west coast in the work of the Greene brothers. In Davie County they did not appear in any significant numbers until after World War I." [p. 22]

> Reflecting a shared concern for simplicity and practicality…the bungalow was both a house type and a style… derived from the deep-roofed, informal cottage or bangla in India…Larger bungalows became a standard middle- and upper-class house for farmers, merchants, and professional men's families. An especially prevalent form was the so-called 'semi-bungalow,' a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers." [Bishir, pp. 426, 427] Standard detailing components included 'craftsman' style treatments, heavy tapered posts, angular brackets, and exposed rafter ends. [Bishir, p. 426]

The Type G bungalows built for mill superintendent J. L. Stroud at 316 Marginal Street in 1916 with its grouped porch posts and the 1923 First Baptist Church parsonage at 286 Marginal Street are well-crafted examples of this type. Both residences have full-width engaged front porches, exposed rafter ends, brackets, wood-shingle second-story siding, and large symmetrically placed dormers.

Other extant Craftsman-inspired dwellings in Cooleemee built during this time include the three Type E six-room, clipped-gable roof supervisor houses at 186, 217, and 219 Center Street and the Four-Square Cooleemee Mill Manager's House built in 1923 for James Zachary at 131 Church Street. The clipped-gable roof houses feature exposed rafter ends, full-width hip-roofed front porches (one of with has been replaced with a hip-roofed stoop), brackets, large exterior chimneys, and hip-roofed side porches. All retain their original form and integrity.

The largest and most impressive Craftsman-style house in Cooleemee is the Mill Manager's House on Church Street. Designed by Durham and Raleigh architect, G. Murray Nelson, the two-story, brick, double-pile form has a low hipped-roof, hip-roofed dormers, and expansive full-width hip-roofed front porch supported by seven Tuscan-order columns terminating at a porte-cochere on the north elevation. The house which still retains its original six-over-one sash windows, exterior chimney, and twelve-sash wood front door with eight-sash side lights is the most architecturally significant house in the district. [Mohney, p. 174; Nelson Blueprint, THC]

The last house form built by the mill company during the 1916 to 1934 period, are the Type F Front-Gable roof houses. In 1934, nine African American worker houses were built on Hickory Street southwest of the 1905 Friendship Baptist Church and the 1952 North Cooleemee Elementary School. These three-bay, double-pile, one-story homes have a full-width front-gable roof, interior chimney, three-quarters width gable-roof front porch, and exterior brick kitchen flue. Eight of the nine original houses survive and the overall form of the houses on Hickory Street is relatively intact. Some of the houses are two rooms deep, such as 151 and 168 Hickory Street, while several are three rooms deep with paired windows on the side elevations, as seen in 157 and 169 Hickory Street.

Beginning in the 1940s, Erwin Mills built three architectural house types —a simple gable-front house (Type F), the Minimal Traditional house (Type J and K) and the Colonial Revival (Type L). The most prevalent is the Type F house. Known locally as "fill-in" houses, this type was used to replace Type A and Type C houses

which had burned and are therefore widely dispersed throughout the district. Characterized by a large, front-gable roof, off-center gable-roofed front stoop, interior chimney, gable-roofed side porch, and narrow eves, these houses have a square symmetrical form. The houses at 106 Watt Street and 168 Center Street are fine examples of this efficient, one-story home. Two other Minimal Traditional house types were built at the east end of Center Street for mid-level management—the Type J and Type K. The Type K house features six-rooms, a front-gable roof, a recessed gable-roof side wing, an off-set gable-roof side porch and side-gable roof rear wing. As described in Jim Rumley's book, Cooleemee: The Life and Times of a Mill Town, "The final series of mill houses begin to show up in the 1940s. They had five or six rooms and were of very modern design. They had a living room, two bedrooms, a dining room and a kitchen. In addition, unlike other mill houses, they had ample closet space, a pantry and a staircase to the attic, plus two porches. The Alexander house, at the top of Center Street (197), is one such dwelling." [Rumley, p. 61] The Type J Minimal Traditional houses at 198 and 205 Center Street, unlike the Type K, have an irregular rectilinear form with an off-centered shed-roof front porch, interior chimney, front-gable side wing and side porch wing with a side-gable roof. While different in plan, the simple front gable house, and the two Minimal Traditional house types share similar architectural details such as shallow eaves with little overhang, side porches and a simple, efficient design.

The four stately Type L Colonial Revival-style houses built for upper management personnel along Marginal Street at 254, 264, 276, and 296 follow a design trend which became popular and widely used throughout North Carolina in the early to mid-twentieth century. [Mohney, p. 175] As Catherine Bishir explains, "The passion for colonial architecture was part of a larger concern for stabilizing the identity of American culture in the face of massive immigration, class turbulence, and ever expanding industrialization. The Colonial Revival was extolled as the 'Architecture of Americanness'." [Bishir, p. 417] The Marginal Street Colonial Revival-style homes are two-story, three-bay, and double-pile with large interior or exterior chimneys, a gable-roofed rear ell, gable-roofed side-porch wings, and arched wood-louvered attic vents. Symmetrical in form and plan, three of the four houses are brick. Each house has a different entry design, ranging from the full-width, hipped-roof front porch at 296 Marginal Street to the modest front-gable column and arch front stoops at 254 and 276 Marginal Street. Designed by Durham architect, George Watts Carr [Carr blueprints, SCYA], the nicely proportioned Rabold House, built for lab supervisor Norris Rabold, at 264 Marginal in 1951 exemplifies what Bishir calls an "emphasis on symmetry and central portico nourished by the model of Colonial Williamsburg with classicized adornments grafted onto the exterior." [Bishir, p. 417] The house features a recessed front entry framed by an arched pediment and fluted pilasters.

The quality of Cooleemee's design and architecture extended beyond the mill and the mill houses to its religious buildings. The placement Cooleemee's six historic churches in prominent locations within the town served to reinforce the importance of the religious institutions in the cultural and economic life of the mill town. The siting of the Cooleemee United Methodist Church on the high point at 197 Main Street; the First Baptist Church on axis at the top of Duke Street at 204 Marginal Street; and Friendship Baptist Church at the entrance to the Hickory Street are prime examples. The siting of the churches in close proximity to the mill housing also provided community-wide accessibility while advancing the mill company's desire to develop a workforce which valued religion.

Funded and built by their congregants, the oldest of Cooleemee's churches is the Friendship Baptist Church at 157 Neely Road, which originally dates to ca. 1905. In 1934, the church was moved a short distance to be close to the school and mill housing in the African American section of the mill town. The simple frame gable-front church has a corner entry tower with a two-tiered pyramidal roof and spire, six-over-six wooden

sash windows, and stone foundation. The elegant entrance has a double-leaf door with wide transom. In 1952, a front-gable roof addition was constructed onto the front of the church.

Three of Cooleemee's churches are Gothic in style, ranging in date from ca. 1925 to ca. 1955. The traditional cruciform-plan Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd at 147 Church Street is the oldest. The small Gothic Revival-style church building is rich with fine architectural details including original leaded stained glass windows, slate parapet gable roof, copper gutters with cross reliefs, copper ridge caps and gable trim dramatic stone Gothic pointed arch stained-glass lancet windows. A simple cross is mounted on the ridgeline of the roof above the main entrance. The wood-framed Friendship Baptist Church at 157 Neely Road has an off-centered entry tower with tiered pyramidal roof and spire, six-over-four sash windows and rock foundation piers. Cooleemee Presbyterian Church at 147 Watt Street, ca. 1945 is Gothic Revival-style brick front-gable church with a polygonal apse at the rear. A flight of steps with concrete-capped brick knee-walls lead to a shallow front-gable roof brick entry vestibule which features brick corbelling in a recessed, sand-colored brick, gothic archway. The church also features an octagonal steeple and spire set on a square base. The Gothic-style ca. 1955 Cooleemee Church of God at 7692 Highway 801 also uses different brick colors to highlight the pointed-arch windows and vestibule entry.

The Colonial Revival was also a popular architectural style for churches in the mill town. Both the Methodists and Baptists chose the American classical style for their ca. 1932 and ca. 1948 sanctuaries, respectively. The red brick United Methodist Church at 197 Main Street has a front-gable roof, and the entrance features a pedimented portico supported by tall, paired fluted columns, square pilasters, and concrete steps with concrete capped knee walls. The fanlight over the door still retains the original stained glass, and tall, stained-glass windows lighting the sanctuary have rounded brick arches with concrete keystones and concrete sills.The frame steeple located over the entry vestibule has a stepped square base, octagonal bell tower with arched louvered vents crowned by an octagonal, copper-clad conical roof and cross.. The post-World War II Baptist Church at 204 Marginal Street dates to ca. 1948. It features full monumental-scale pedimented portico, both flat and round arch windows, and a three-stage steeple above a square base. Both Colonial Revival churches have a perpendicular classroom wing to the rear of the sanctuary.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: __Cooleemee Historical Association/Cooleemee Textile Heritage Center_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __DE763_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __487_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:___NAD83 State Plane Feet, Zone 3200_
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 35.811936 Longitude: -80.568313

2. Latitude: 35.819748 Longitude: -80.553779

3. Latitude: 35.816620 Longitude: -80.547405

4. Latitude: 35.805804 Longitude: -80.542008

5. Latitude: 35.800343 Longitude: -80.554870

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Cooleemee Cotton Mill Historic District are indicated on the historic district map at a 1"=200' scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District are drawn to encompass the areas which historically comprised the property owned by the Erwin Cotton Mills Company: No. 3.

11. Form Prepared By:

name/title: John M. Jordan Jr., Architectural consultant and researcher
organization: Sellers Inc.
street & number: 1618 Jordan Dr., P.O. Box 128
city or town: Saxapahaw state: N.C. zip code: 27340
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telephone: 336-214-8234; 336-376-3121
date: April 15, 2014

name/title: Lynn Rumley, Executive Director
organization: Cooleemee Historical Association and The Textile Heritage Center
street & number: 131 Church Street
city or town: Cooleemee state: N.C. zip code: 27014
e-mail: blinky1@yadtel.net
telephone: 336-284-6040
date: April 15, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

(See attached)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

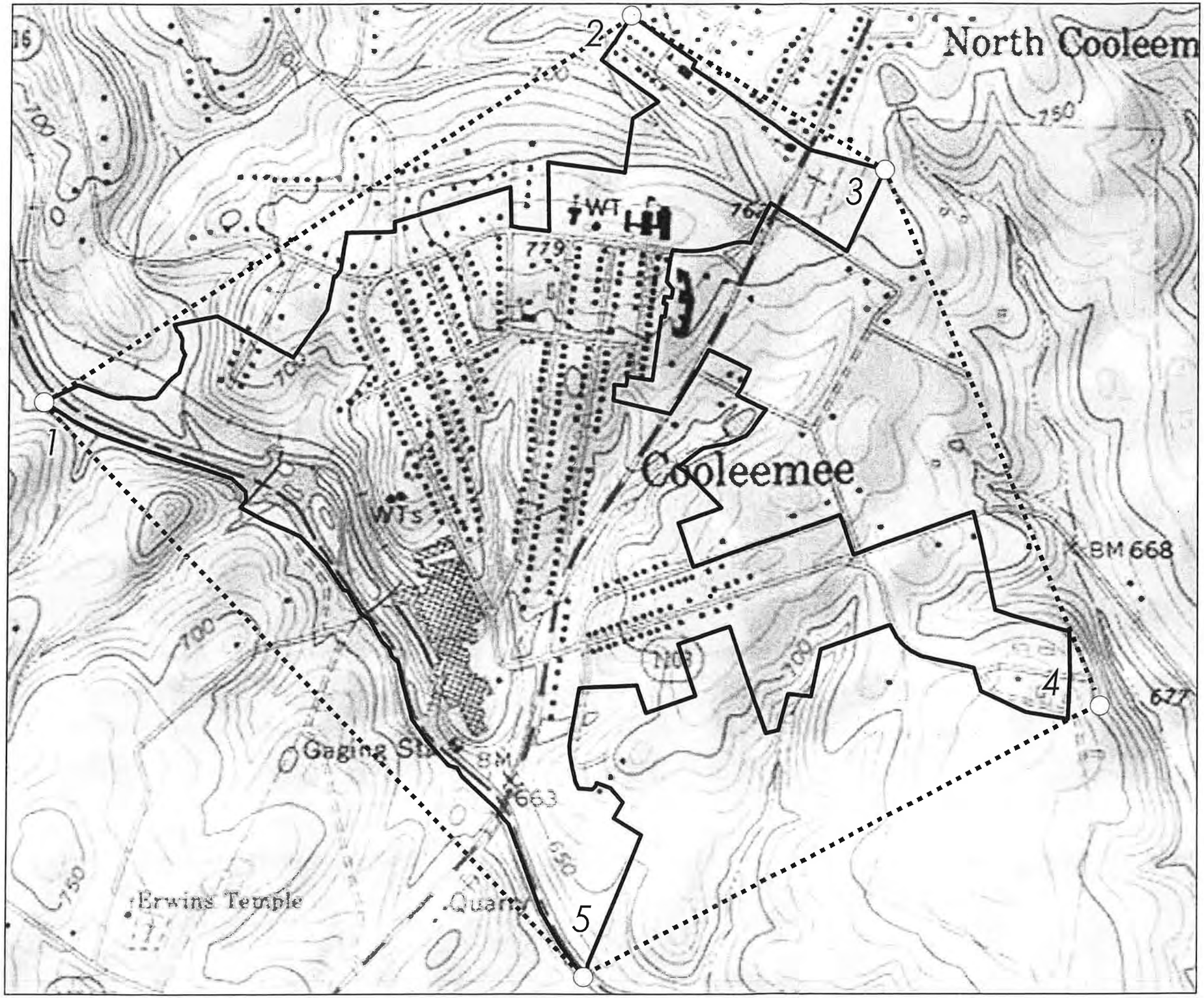
Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District
Cooleemee, Davie County, North Carolina
Photographer: Mac Jordan – 2012 and 2013 – see log entry for date
Lynn Rumley – 2014 – all other photos

Negative: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC

1. Duke Street, looking south from 262 and 268 Duke Street (House Type B) at the Cooleemee Cotton Mill
2. Cooleemee Cotton Mill, 336 Main Street, east elevation, looking southwest

3. Cooleemee Cotton Mill, west (river) elevation, looking southeast
4. 225 Main Street (House Type C), house and car shed, looking east (March 2012)
5. Main Street, east side, looking south from Cross Street
6. Davie Street, looking south from Cross Street
7. 130 Davie Street, house and car shed, looking northwest, noncontributing house (August 2013)
8. 254 Marginal Street (House Type L), looking northwest (January 2012)
9. Zachary House, 131 Church Street, looking northeast (January 2012)
10. 106 Watt Street (House Type I), looking west (January 2012)
11. Friendship Baptist Church and North Cooleemee School, Neely Street, looking northwest
12. Hickory Street, looking northwest from 145 Hickory Street
13. Watt Street, west side, looking south from Cross Street
14. Watt Street, west side, looking north from 226 Watt Street
15. 118 Midway Street (House Type C), looking northeast (January 2012)
16. Center Street, south side, looking east from 124 Center Street
17. 197, 205, 217 Center Street (House Types K, J, and E) , looking north
18. Company Farm farmstead, 203 Admill Way, looking north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



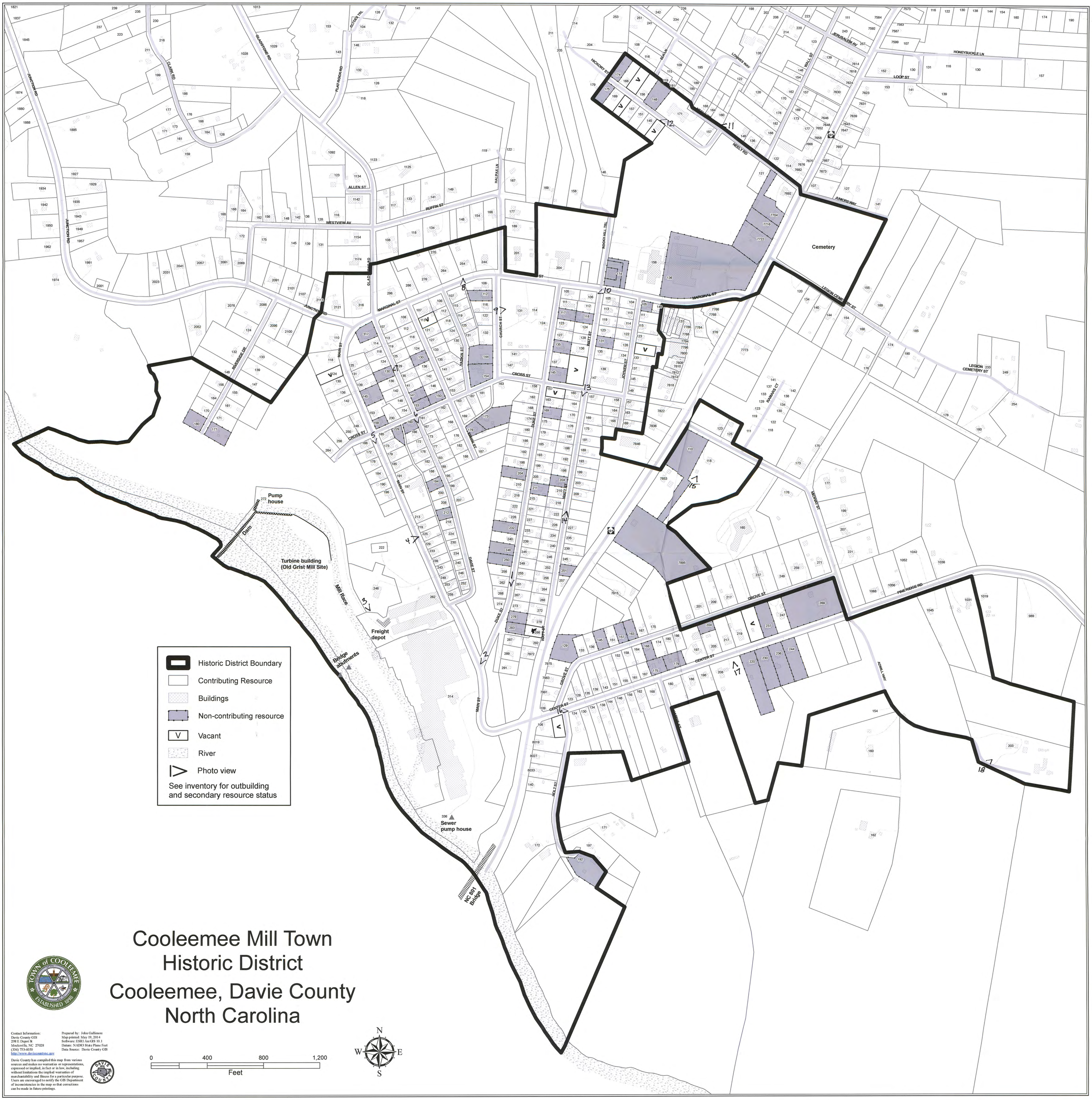
Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District
Cooleemee, Davie County
North Carolina

National Register boundary latitude and longitude coordinates

1:	35.811936,	-80.568313
2:	35.819748,	-80.553779
3:	35.816620,	-80.547405
4:	35.805804,	-80.542008
5:	35.800343,	-80.554870

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

1 in = 900 feet



Cooleemee Mill Town Historic District

Cooleemee, Davie County North Carolina

Contact Information:
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298 E Depot St
Mocksville, NC 27028
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http://www.daviecountync.gov

Prepared by: John Gallimore
Map printed: May 19, 2014
Software: ESRI ArcGIS 10.1
Datum: NAD83 State Plane Feet
Data Source: Davie County GIS

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